THE LIBERATOR.

.22

IOR,

Beatly

Parlor 1 in a lall) in ningle Locke, ay 12

LAVE

rown, a

the Ed.

e of the dean, on rice, 15 Charel

Slave

rsh, No.

E,

patients

Hydro-and in er on a

air, and tain the

. Mrs.

ena. If ted, she f being either is to the een in

t com-

er famiortables

on with

OYT. N.

PFICE,

ts by a

iver his cted, so it be af-y, thus leaving

or com-becupa-l. meident nerally of long

ARE

NIAN

esulted or from

d with

e con-

z this

NT ets, is medies fedica.

ances,

to es

....

2 Be

mmo favor icits a every mod 116

9,2

iB.

with

Sia

Anti

right T a re, it was declared-

or in the French revolution

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21, CORNEILL. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

If All remittances are to be made, and all letters All remittances are to be made, and all letters and to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum; or if payment the within three months from the time of sub-

Passincial Committee.—Francis Jackson, Ellis Passincial Committee.—Francis Jackson, Ellis of Sancel Philades, Westell Philades. (This committee is goasible for the financial economy of the paper, not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII.--NO. 23.

REFUGEOF OPPRESSION

INCIVISM.

eang people into good mands. I releasely, mey act on the assumption, that the best way to convert anybody is to abuse him. They seem to proceed on the assumption that the true way to reform a community is, to make it believe itself incapable of reformation. In a word, they hang the criminal

the national vanity of the Jews—offering sweet in itself—true to itself—true to its professions; that it should still occupy and maintain that proud position as an anti-slavery nation, which has for so many years made it the wonder and admiration of the world.

He had experienced no ordinary amount of kindness in Jamaica, and some of his dearest friends were found amongst its inhabitants. Friends of all colors, and of all classes, white, black, and brown, he loved them all alike, without the least regard to color or condition. It mattered not to him what was the outward distinction of color; though a man be black as jet, yet if he were an honest and a good man, he would regard him as 'the noblest work of God.' But (said the Reverend Gentleman,) of the British dominions, every man was alike blessed in the enjoyment of freedom. (Cheers.)

That noble act of justice and humanity was an honor to the nation that performed it, and he hoped that the alors of such as the such as t

from our tongues. This cry of Wo, wo, to Jerusalem, grates harshly upon my ears. Our Jerusa-lem is neither beleagured nor in danger. It is yet the city upon the hill, glorious in what it is, still more glorious, by the blessing of God, in what it is to be—a landmark, inviting the nations of the world, struggling upon the stormy ocean of political oppression, to follow us to a haven of safety and of ra-tional liberty. No English Titus will enter our temple of freedom, through a breach in the battle-ments, to bear thence the ark of our constitution and the book of our law, to take their statious in a triumphal procession in the streets of a modern

lugury has failed, and the republic has marched paward. Many a crisis has presented itself to the imagination of our political Cassandras, but we ave still increased in political prosperity as we are increased in years, and that, too, with an accelerated progress unknown to the history of the world.'-Speech of Gen. Cass in the Senate.





them by bringing about emaccipation, and clamorous demands upon the mother country to restore to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been wrongfully despoiled, read the following extracts from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Oughton, which occupies five of the ten columns of the Journal devoted to the report, and observe the manner in which it was received; and observe also the fact that though much was said, and said strongly and hitterly, against the grievous taxation of the mother country, not a single word was said by any of the speakers against the emancipation of their slaves:—

The Rev. S. Oughton rose amidst much applause. He said that he had been requested to move a resolution, which he did with the more readiness, from a conviction that it would meet with the cordial and hearty support of the meeting. It was an anti-

a conviction that it would meet with the cordial and hearty support of the meeting. It was an antislavery resolution, and he was assured that there was not an individual present, who did not regard slavery as a great calanaty and heinous sin, or would not readily step forward to leud a helping hand to benefit his poor enslaved brother.

All he asked was, that England should be true to its professions; that it should still occupy and maintain that proud position as an anti-slavery nation, which has for so many years made it the wonder and admiration of the world.

We shall not waste a word on the disgusting ratt of Foote, of Mississippi, who proclaimed his ferocious aspirations after a hangman's job, whose functions he is evidently better fitted to perform than those of a Senator. We protest, in the name of the honorable body to which he belongs, of the noble State whose dignity he has lowered, and of our common country, which he disgraces, against language and sentiments which the most abandoned leader of a street mob would hesitate, in this counleader of a street mob would hesitate, in this country, to rater, but which this senseless demagague hoped would procure him notoriety. We are sure that Mr. Calhoun must blush to be found for a mo-

"HAIL, COLUMBIA! HAPPY LAND!"

A Northern traveller at the South, in a communi-

cation to the editor of the New York Tribune, says: work of God.' But (said the Reverend Gentieman,)
I come here principally as an Auti-Slavery man,
(cheers); much had been said about the AntiSlavery principles of some who united in this movement. He was not to judge the motives, neither
was he responsible for the principles of any man;
but for himself, whatever others might e, he was
but for himself, whatever others might te, he was
a value of more than fifty men and women,
marching at a quick pace, two by two, going to the
depot, there to take the Southern train of cars. It
was a brief delegation of the 'peculiar institution,'
consulting to New Orleans for an investment. At but for himself, whatever others might e, he was proud to believe that none could doubt the sincerity of his Anti-Slavery principles; with those principles he entered into life, and to them, under every change of circumstance, he had steadfastly adhered; they seemed incorporated with his very nature, and could not be removed. Others might adopt or reject these principles, as interest or convenience prompted them—be Anti-Slavery now, and pro-slavery to-morrow—putting off the one, and putting on the other, with the same ease as they would change their coats—but his principles were no dress to be changed at pleasure, they were a deep seaten habit—parts and parcels of himself; they were like his skin, and to get rid of them they must tear away both skin and muscle, and leave nothing but the skeleton behind (loud applause). Influenced by these principles, he had in very early life felt for his brethren in the British Colonies, who were groaning under the oppressor's yoke, and he was proud to be numbered amongst those who had labored to obtain their deliverance. For years he had endured the toil and strife, nor did he ever pause until the fetter was struck from the limbs of the slave, and throughout the wide extent stated in our Northern papers that slaves ever pause until the fetter was struck from the severity, and cold-heartlessness of slavery. I had limbs of the slave, and throughout the wide extent seen it stated in our Northern papers that slaves

honor to the nation that performed it, and he hoped that the glory of such an act would never be dimmed by conduct inconsistent with it. She began by an act of justice; let justice still mark her onward progress. As she yielded at first to the clamors of humanity, let her not now become hardhearted; such a course can only bring shame on herself, and guin on her colonial possessions. (Loud cheers). He had heard that reports had been circulated by those who were opposed to the present meeting, that their object was to bring back slavery to Jannaica. The charge was base, unfounded and foolish too. He did not believe that a man could be found so foolish as to cherish such a thought.

Abolttion of Slavery in the French Colonial series of documents and decrees relative to the immediate emacipation of the blacks in the French colonies. Elementary free schools for the children of both sexes, are to be established in every listing the colonial possessions. (Loud cheers). He had heard that reports had been circulated by those who were opposed to the present meeting, that their object was to bring back slavery to Jannaica. The charge was base, unfounded and foolish too. He did not believe that a man could be found so foolish as to cherish such a thought. be found so foolish as to cherish such a thought. Bring back slavery to Jamaica! (said the Rev. Gentleman)—first pull down the sun from the heavens, and bind the winds with a girdle, and not until then can they hope to curse this land with slavery—(loud cheering.) He had heard, also, that some had expressed a desire to link this island to America. He would sooner Jamaica sunk to the bottom of the ocean, than behold it degraded by such a connection.—(Immense applause.) Whatever may be the wealth and advantages of America, there was one black spot which was enough to sirek it, in his estimation. It is slavery, and slavery (said the Rev. Gentleman) is my abhorrence. I hate it (if such a thing were possible,) as bad as I hate the Devil, and why should I not? Slavery is the Devil's first born child, and all that have seen it must admit that it is as like its father as two pens in a pod. (Cheers and loud laughter.) Now America is the stronghold of slavery. Yes, that boasted land of liberty holds within its limits from two to three millions of poor, helpless, and cruelly oppressed slaves. Three groans for America!! (Loud and long continued groaning.)

The Emancipation Act of 1833 was a distinguished at of Christian philambara and advantages are to be punctions. Mendicity and vagrancy are to be punctioned in the colonies; mendicity and vagrancy are to be punctioned. Mendicity and vagrancy are to be punctioned in the colonies, under the guarantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of the Commissaries General shall proceed to make a new assessment of the parantee of be found so foolish as to cherish such a thought.

Bring back slavery to Jamaica! (said the Rev. Genditions. Mendicity and vagrancy are to be pun-

The Emancipation Act of 1833 was a distinguished act of Christian philanthropy, and worthy of a great and Christian nation (cheers).

At all events, said the Rev. Gentleman, let Jamaica assume a proper attitude—let us not be content to speak of our own wrongs and sufferings, our ruined estates, closed stores, desolate streets, harbors without shipping, and impoverished population. Let us take higher grounds, a noble moral attitude, and demand that England act up to its character, principles and professions, and instead of receding one step in the onward march of human freedom, upon which she has entered, continue

angry with it, though the wind be East. So with these. I am sorry for the pro-slavery cause to which they bow. They are but straws on the current, and I dwell upon them by name, simply because men cannot receive truth, except when it links itself to individuals. God never reforms men with abstract ideas. The philosopher and student digs up from the lowest strata a new idea, and links it with his fibres and life blood, and grows strong in the hope that it will some day be the idea of the community. He casts it out broad-cast, and thought. in the lope that it will some day be the idea of the community. He casts it out broad-cast, and thoughtful men like himself gather rich fruit from it. But the people do not reach ideas so. It is when some Luther smites with his battle-axe the triple crown, stitution, tear himself from the Church, or rather, that the people apprehend the principle symbolized in the struggle, help its defender, and become shares in his mighty idea. If, therefore, I would trust God, that He will pour into his boson tenfold strength; that casts over the struggle poor apprehend the great extra decoration.

other men who can interest you far better than my-self. (Cries of 'Go on.') I do not forget the de-votion of Pahrey, the boldness of Giddings. John P. Hale, when cut loose from the ridiculous political balloon which lifts him into the Presidential current, and set on his own feet in the Senate, is an honest and a brave man. (Great applause.) I recognize the services they can do to the cause of liberty, but always when I think of them, I think of them as of the man in the old fable in chains, and compelled to fight for his liberty. It is Giddings with his hands chained behind, Palfrey with his foot entangled in the network of that covenant with death he has sworn to support. On the other side towers Calhoun, armed with his battle-axe, perved with

the hope of saving his own plantation. And how unequal is the contest! (Applause.)
The Southerner gets up and says to Mr. Hale,
'Do you approve the act of Captain Sayres?' Did he say, 'My mother told me of Wallace;—I have heard of a William Tell! South Carolina once we observed a Marian Sayres? heard of a William Tell! South Carolina once produced a Marion, and it was somewhere here Henry was born, with his cry of 'Give me Liberty, or give me Death.' Did he point to France, and say: 'Why do you glory in the blouses, and then forget the heroes at home?' No. He says, 'I have never counselled, nor aided in any way, and never shall counsel or aid in any encroachment on the compromises of the American Constitution.' He respects the laws of the District! He knew there was a law above all these: there was a seal more. compromises of the American Constitution.' He respects the laws of the District! He knew there was a law above all these; there was a seal more sacred than that of Solyman; it was set on a casket more precious than that of the Arabian tale. He knew the ears of the world were waiting his answers. How like ice have they fallen on the leating hearts of those who judged of him by the foolish wishes of a party that seeks to skulk out of existence under the shadow of his name! They went on to question him: 'Do you believe, Mr. Hale, that any man in the District has property in his fellow-man?' 'I never said I did not believe it,' says the representative of the political Anti-Slavery party. 'Do you approve,' says one, 'of

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

SPECOH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

At the last anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in the Broadway Tabernacle, May 9th. (Concluded.)

There is Webster, the man who goes up and down claiming the Wilmot provise as his thunder, after proclaiming in the October sun of the old Domninon, that the 'Constitution has nothing to do, directly, with the subject of Slavery? If he did originate the iden—if owe him no practical development. He is like a man with a patent, who made no use of his invention, and last it, as the lawyers say, by non-user. Webster now, at least, has no claims. He remindsy not of man in the theatre, who had invented a method of producing a rumbing noise for the actors, and whenever it was successful, stood up and cried out to his companions in the pit, 'that is my thunder?' Exactly so with Webster. But the malicious world will not believe D. niele, especially as they see he dares touch his own thunder only when very far north in a cool climate, (say a brown of the District, or under the red heat of Cathours's flashing eye?

Calboun is bringing in the abomination of his ord Mexico. Clay is beyond redemption. As for Mexicon course with a white shield like the nan in the London riots, when some were writing over their doors, 'no Popery,' and others 'no Protestantism,' he wrote over his door, 'no Religion over Kentucky, with lines borrower for success maless he was never known before, Applause.)

Just imagine, then, presidential candidates coming up, like the knights or defension of the lines of the process of the process of the North re

Then comes Taylor, with a banner dripping with blood, and no motto—it needs none. Clay lowers like a blight over Kentucky, with lines borrowed from Queen Elizabeth's answer to the Catholics, What the Convention make it, That I believe and take it.'

McLean has a white flag of silk, and on it, 'No principles, suit yourselves.' John P. Hale shows a new attempting to stand on two stools, and for a reasonable to keep picking the flints of rifles that have always missed!

McLean has a white flag of silk, and on it, 'No principles, suit yourselves.' John P. Hale shows a man attempting to stand on two stools, and for a motto, his answer to Foote when charged with approving of the action of Capt. Sayres, 'Thou canst not say I did it.'

Truly, no. No man ever stood on two stools. There was a time when sons of South Carolina went to Olmutz, Huger and Bollman, to risk their lives in saving Fayette from the grasp of a tyrant. Did South Carolina approve them? Now they ask of Hale what he thinks of this act of Capt. Sayres, and he says, 'Thou canst not say I did it.'

Polle's banner is pictured with three women, sold at auction for the benefit of the United States Preasury, and the legend, 'These are my trophies.' But I have only named six, there is a seventh. Webster comes from New England with his banner, is calculated 'for the meridian of Boston, but will do for the neighboring States.' (Laughter.) It is a man running after the Wilmon Proviso, and saying, 'that's my thunder.' On the other side is an auturnn scene; with the beautiful and sun-lit Capitol of Richmond in the background, and over it the date '1840,' before it stands the 'Godlike' Daniel, and floating from his lips is the motto, 'Go home to your friends, and spread it broadcast by press and speech, that Daniel webster, in the October's sun of the Old Dominion, before the Capitol of Richmond, proclaimed his belief, that the Federal Government has no power, direct or indirect, over the subject of Slavery. And Daniel would get on very well, but that, A man fancies that, at whatever cost, he must

place it by a purer expression of a true religious sentiment.

A man fancies that, at whatever cost, he must go up and be a citizen, even if he sacrifice to idols, are 'cantankerous,' and will keep turning the banner the wrong way.

'These be thy gods, O, Israel.' These are the men that are to save us; it political machinery can save us. These are the men that represent the political idea of the times. Do not imagine that Anti-Slavery has any hatred towards these. I am not using invective when speaking thus of these men. When you look at the vaue, you do not feel angry with it, though the wind be East. So gain permission to touch a ballot. As Andrew Fairservice said, if you put a pudding on one side of the crater and a ballot, on the other, he will risk all to get it. He thinks God sent him into the world to vote, and before He made him a man. He made him a citizen, taking into account what he should do at twenty-one. Forgetting that the highest expediency is the highest right, he dreams he shall lose influence if he sticks

sharers in his mighty idea. If, therefore, I would make this people apprehend the great truths of anti-Slavery, I must deal with the leaders of parties, not in the spirit of anger, not in the spirit of insult, not because the individual is not as good as any of the party he represents.

But I have spoken too long, therefore, I bid you farewell. My subject would take many more hours other men who can interest you far better than myself. (Cries of Go on.') I do not forget the devotion of Palirey, the boldness of Giddings. John P. Hale, when cut loose from the ridiculous political before us, and the present aspects of the political world, there is any hope for the salvation of the slave, except in such a radical convolsion as will shake society from it very foundations. When you have come to that conviction, do not count the progress by the numbers. Are we not surrounded by 40,000 women of Scotland (pointing to the Adress)? Have we not friends of liberty on the other side of the ocean? All literature is with us; God himself; the instincts of humanity;—all this counts for thousands and tens of thousands.

counts for thousands and tens of thousands.

Remember, that when Jupiter is said to have hurled the giants from Heaven, and buried them beneath the Sicilian mountains, fastening them with thunderbolts, they still moved enough to make the whole Island tremble. Buried though we be, beneath the mountains of prejudice and pro-slav corruption, we can still, if true to our convict so shake the foundation of society, that the land shall tremble forever. (Great applause.)

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN P. HALE, It the annual meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in the Broadway Taberna ele, New York.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS DE THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH SELL.'

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 909.

I was somewhat amused the other day at the I was somewhat amused the other day at the concert of the Hutchinsons, in following the difficulties of an individual who had commenced a search after that notable place, 'Down East,' He came to New York, but it was not here. He went to Boston, but found it was farther. He went to Bangor, and 'Down East,' was still a great way off. Equally unsatisfactory has been, and is, the search of an individual who would find another place quite as a state as interestable. way off. Equally unsatisfactory has been, and is, the search of an individual who would find another place quite as notable, yet quite as inaccessible, namely, the seat of government (loud applause.) Oh no,' says one and another and a hundred voices, 'that is at Washington.' I tell you, noy. If I should search the United States through, Washington would be the last place that I should look for it. I tell you it is not there. Go to Washington! go to the White House, and ask the man that lives there, and he'll tell you that he has first to find out what is the will of his constituents, and then do it. He is not the government. Go to the Heads of Departments, and they will tell you they are mere servants of others. Ask both Houses of Congress, and you are further off still from your object. Where, then, is this much talked of place and power? Have any of you ever seen it? Have you ever spoken to it? Do you know where it lives, where is its habitation? There is a great, a powerful truth in the answer to this question. I would ask any individual who wants to find this government—this government whose right hand is red with the blood of war, and whose soul is polluted with the sin of slavery—I would ask that man to reign from the price of the sin of slavery—I would ask that man to reign from the price of the sin of slavery—I would ask that man to reign from the price for soul is polluted with the sin of slavery—I would ask that man to retire from the noise and bustle of the world, to go to the privacy of his own cham-ber, where no eye is on him but that of the All-seeing, and look there into his mirror, and behold the man who is responsible for all these things. This is the truth I want to bring home to you. It is the only practical truth in the matter. You This is the truth I want to bring home to you. It is the only practical truth in the matter. You talk of government and its duties, and think you have said something true—as if in such a country as this, there could be a responsibility anywhere apart from that individual responsibility belonging to every one! And now we know with whom to argue, and where to look for and expect reformation. You don't want to go to Washington. Convert yourselves, and you will soon have a converted Congress. Let the reform begin with the people.

toot. You don't want to go to Washington. Converts, ourselves, and you will soon have a converted Congress. Let the reform begin with the people, and it will soon show its fruits. It is perfectly idle for you to stand with your hands folded and talk about government! You speak, and with great truth, about a want of firmness and stability in your representatives, and you cry, 'Oh you dough-faced? It is because they have a dough-faced constituency at home. Awake yourselves, be true to the right, be firm, stand up like rien, and you'll have no difficulty with your representatives.

Look back over the history of New York State—and I speak of New York, because I am here. I would say the same of New Hampshire, were I there. Look back, I say, and tell me when you have ever had a representative who lost caste and standing at home, by bowing ever so low to the detestable power of slavery. I believe never! (A voice, never!) It was a Roman rule, that a Roman soldier should fear more the face of his general than the face of his foe. We may gather a hint from this. Make your representatives more affaid of you than their leaders and directors at Washington!—Before Gen. Scott went to Mexico, he was much worried about a fire in his rear. What you of you than their leaders and directors at Washington!—Before Gen. Scott went to Mexico, he was much worried about a fire in his rear. What you want is, a fire in the rear of your representatives. Stand up and face whatever comes—true to your obligations, true to your real interests—and if they fall back, let your fire reach them with tenfold the vengeance of that they shrank from. If you convert Congress, what can it do? Nothing, so long as the people are wrong. Pd rather hear of the as the people are wrong. Pd rather hear of the conversion of one Baptist church up in the north of New Hampshire, than that of half the Congress. They would work! They would be the ones to work! This truth ought to be elaborated. Reflection cannot fail to establish the idea, that this ican individual waters. Let not offer any more is an individual matter. I do not offer any new truths. What need of new truths, when the old truth, that all men are equal, lies literally as dead and lifeless in your archives as the parchiment on which it is written? Let us work up these old truths, bring them out of their store-houses, and we shall have enough to do.

One word about agitation. Many men have a

fear, if anything is to be agitated, and say it had better be let alone. Why do you wish to agitate? Agitation is the bane of society and life. Is this so? Is it true? It is not. Mr. Calnoun said, the other day, he did not look on it so. Nations are much more apt to die of indifferance and stagnation that he registries. tion than by agitation. How is it with our own constitution? Is it not kept alive by agitation? What agitator is like the human heart, sending life, by its incessant throbbing, through every portion of the body ?—When it ceases, death ensues; whenever agitation ceases, stupor, stagnation, putrefaction, death, follow! Agitation gives to any system life, health, and vigor. We may find the truth in a Christian illustration. The pool by the temple porch had no healing virtues till the angel of God came down and stirred it. May it not be now? We were a life times or include stirred. o now? We want a life-giving principle stirred n us. We want it at the north. There are enough agitators at the south. They are plenty there, and they will keep up the agitation; but we want a little wholesome agitation at the north. Your representatives want something to fall back

I do not say a word about the character of the I do not say a word about the character of the present government, or about the war. I have said what I had to say before this, and everything I have said is faint and feeble, compared with the deep convictions of my understanding and my heart. I believe that the history of this war will mark this age as one of barbarism, and this nation as infamous; and these convictions I shall never art with, until my understanding is otherwise enlightened, or that catastrophe with which I have been threatened overtakes me.

enlightened, or that catastrophe with which been threatened overtakes me.

How do we stand among the nations of the earth? The angel of the everlasting Gospel of Peace has gone out among the people, and the slaves of Europe are rising to be free. The shouts of the regenerated nations of the earth are going up before the throne of Eternity, and what voice up before the throne of Eternity, and what voice do we send up there? Our shouts go up mingled with the clank of chains, the wail of the bondsman, the shrieks of the victims of a war waged for the perpetuity of slavery. That is the position of our nation to-day. That this is the object of the war, no politician dare deny. Go to Washington, and ask about it. They will not deny it. It has been confessed on the floor of the Scaate, aver and over again. There is a good deal of It has been confessed on the floor of the Senate, over and over again. There is a good deal of verbiage and phraseology used to cover it up, but it still stands out in bold relief and cannot be denied. They feel it, they see it, they know it. If a new revelation were given us, if the finger of a man's hand should write on our wall in living letters, it could not be plainer, excent to these letters, it could not be plainer, except to those who are so deaf that they will not hear, so blind that

are so deaf that they will not hear, so blind that they will not see.

Where, then, will you be found in the crisis which is now approaching? The hosts of freedom are arming. The angel of Liberty is marshalling her forces everywhere, and her trumpet voice is summoning us to the battle of the free. Where will you be in this contest, the greatest in which the nations have ever engaged? Will you stand up for freedom where your fathers stood, or will you be hesitating, faltering, lagging behind, for fear, for fear that you'll—split your party! That's the whole of it!—that's your difficulty!

I have an appeal to make before I close. I appeal to all, old and young, man and child; but if there is one class to whom I would appeal most earnestly, most affectionately, it is to those who



EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST-INDIES.

Perhaps there have been no time when the impression has been so general and so strong in this country that West India emancipation has proved a failure as now. The accounts of ruin and distress among the planters of the British Islands, which have lately come to us, are not only giving a triumph to the upholders of tyranny here, but are making even some of the friends of emancipation waver, and question whether, after all, the question is not a more doubtful one than they have been supposing. That distress does exist, and to a very serious extent, among the British West India planters, cannot be boubted. The question is, in what light do those planters view it in its connection with the question of emancipation? A document has just been put into my hands which answers this question in a most extraordinary manner,—extraordinary, I mean, to those who have not full faith in the carrying out of the Friends of the Kingston Moring Journal, for Monday, April 24, containing an account of a large meeting of planters which had taken place the Thursday preceding, to take into consideration their present lamentable condition. The meeting was presided over by the Mayor of the city, assisted by the senior magistrate and was composed, says the Journal, of not less than 3000, persons. It may fairly, therefore, be considered as an authentic exposition of the sentiments of the planters of Jamaica. Now let those who expect to find in the report of such a meeting, bitter demunciation of the 'fanatics' who had ruined them by bringing about emaccipation, and clamorous demands upon the mother country to restore to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to the man and the principle of them the 'preperty,' of which they had been to the man and the principle of the pr There are men in this country, born within its mbrace, cradled among its institutions, protected its laws, indebted to its fostering care, under EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST-INDIES. ordence, for whatever good they enjoy, who tare its unrelenting defamers. The toleration one vice blots out, in their eyes, all its virtues. the astitutions of the country they denounce as attent. Its Law is diabolical; its Liberty is a Lie, is Religion a Whited Sepulchre. The People re mean and abominable; its Public Men, Total begravity embodied. No occasion is overlooked are upbrading it, and magnifying its shortcomings, a disparaging it by invidious contrasts with other countries. Their hate of the country of their birth outries. Their hate of the country of their birth outries. stamped with the intensity of monomania. Treasur to its fair fame they seem to regard as levely to Truth, and Patriotism they denounce as possumptive evidence of corruption. If their creatry do wrong, they gloat over it, as proof conclusive of the justice of their reprobation; if whit they can find no other motive but a cunning. fishness. They plan schemes for the overthrow is Government and institutions, agitate, write, peak, print freely, and hold meetings publicly, to peak, print trees, and then, though unmolest-promote their designs, and then, though unmolest-nd, or, if disturbed, protected by the lass, they ed, or, it discurred, protected by the lase, they denomine as guilty of the most outrageous tyranny, the Government and People who, in return for their unmitigated abuse, grant them protection. The more forbearance shown them, the more innsed they become.

And this inexorable contempt of country they And this mexorable contempt of country they seen to egard, not only as evidence of an exalted sense of justice, but its manifestion, they imagine, is the most effective means of regenerating their countryment. They would institute, in a moral way, a reign of terror, for the purpose of frightening people into good habits. Practically, they are the assembling that the last way to convert

of reformation. In a word, they hang the criminal for the purpose of regenerating him.

To all such people, we commend the example of Paul, who was a patriot as well as a reformer. Hear this lover of his country as well as of his race: 'For I could wish that myself were accursed from Christ, for my brethren, for my kinsmen according to the flesh: who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the

service of God, and the promises; whose are the fathers, and of whom, as concerning the flesh, Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Although we have no record of the fact, it is quite possible that there were stern, uncompromising glorious reformers in those days, who were ready to charge the patriotic Apostle with pandering to the national vanity of the Jews-offering sweet access to their self-love, -- National Era.

That Congress has no power under the Constitu-That Congress has no power under the Constitu-tion to interfere with or control the domestic insti-tutions of the several Scates, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything apper-inning to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or constitution; that are enough of the abouttonists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most airming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the sta-bility and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political in-The Convention also adopted the following resons, justifying the war for the extension of sla-Resolved. That the war with Mexico, provoked on her part, by years of insult and injury, was com-menced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, at-tacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas,—and that upon all the principles of patriolism and the laws of nations, it is a just and noressary war on our part, in which every American citzen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word their how regions and and their how regions to the state of the country, and neither morally nor physically, by word their how regions to the country that have given the state of the sta have given 'aid and comfort to the enemy. ton of the thirty States composing the American Republic, tender their fraternal congratulations to the National Convention of the Republic of France, now assembled as the free suffrage representatives of the sovereignity of thirty-five millions of Republicans, to establish a government on those eternal TIE and our Washis arox fought side by side, in its struggle for our own National Independence; at we would especially convey to them, and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their Liberties, through the wisthe consolidation of their Liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils, on the basis of a
Democratic Constitution, not derived from the grants
or concessions of kings or dynasties, but originating
from the only true source of political power recognized in the States of this Union; the inherent and
malenable right of the people, in their sovereign
capacity, to make and to amend their forms of goverament in such manner as the welfare of the commity may require. Resolved, That in the recent developement of this grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the peo-ple, and their capacity and power for self-govern-ment, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increasing responsibility, upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopoles and exclusive legislation for the benefit. nonopolies and exclusive legislation, for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a rigilant and constant adherence to those principles

rigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people. 'It pains me, sir, to hear allusions to the destruction of this government, and to the dissolution of this confederacy. It pains me, not because they inspire me with any fear, but because we ought to have one unpronounceable word, as the Jews had of old, and that word is Dissolution. We should The Emancipation Act of 1833 was a distinguished act of Christian philanthropy, and worthy of a great and Christian nation (cheers).

ne, as trophies of conquest, and proofs of sub Many a raven has croaked in my day, but the

SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Of Gen. Wilson, from New Hampshire, in Corgress, nothing has yet been heard on the subject of slavery, though he was elected by the 'Allies,' and made some anti-slavery pretensions before the election. He has a tongue, and is an able speaker. His colleague, Mr. Tuck, has on several occasions spoken in a manly strain against the usurpations of the Slave Power. We make the following extract from one of his late speeches, in reply to Mr. Bayly, the advocate of slavery from Virginia .-

The history which the gentleman (Mr. Bayly) from Virginia so often talks about on this floor is apocryphal. The true history of liberty in this country tells a different story from any which that gentleman can ever understand. As to his points of law, stated to-day or at other times, they are a chapter of errors, and deserve to be published under that title. I allege, without fear of contradiction that title. Tallege, without lear of commence, that the Supreme Court have in no case, in respect to the Constitution of the United States, regarded slaves as property. When administering local law, according to the statutes of the several States, the Court have decided questions as they have arisen; they have accided questions as they have a never, they have never decaded that the Constitution of the United States acts upon slaves as property. On the contrary, the Court have adopted a different doctrine, and I refer to the cases Groves vs. Slaughter and Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters's Reports. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bayly] says that the Court never will decide [Mr. Bayly] says that the Court never with accuse as I have stated. Let me tell that gentleman, that the legality of slavery in the District of Columbia will soon be brought before the Supreme Court, and his prophecy tested. I shall be much disappointed, as well as chagrined and grieved, if they do not decide that slavery in this District is unauthorized and criminal.

The Constitution was formed for specific objects. which are stated in the preamble to be-'10 form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common de-fence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' To establish or continue slavery was not among these objects. Congress is restricted in the Constitution from suspending the writ of habeas corpus; and slavery can be made legal only by a legal suspen-sion of this writ, so far as the persons to be enslaved are concerned. Have Congress power to establish slavery in the forts, navy yards, arsenals, and dock yards of the United States? If not, I deny that they can do it in the District, as they have attempted to do by re-enacting the slave laws of Maryland and Virginia. But I have not time to enlarge on this topic, and I have already spoken longer than I and Virginia. or should have done, but for the inter-

ruptions I have encountered.

Before I close, I will say a few words in regard to the charge of fanaticism, and unauthorized agitation, which is constantly made against a few nembers of this House. This charge is made principally by men holding sentiments similar to the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Haskell,] who, a few days ago, declared, in his place, that one item in his creed is, that 'negroes are made for the use of white people. It also comes from those who, as lately resolved by the members of the South Carolina Legislature, 'believe it to be a problem, yet to be solved, whether any Republic can long exist that does not recognise slavery as one of its institutions,' Sir, I throw back the charge of fauaticism, and I tell these assailants, that the senti-ments they utter are not only fanatical, but anspeakably abhorrent to every enlightened and true re-publican, and disgraceful to the age in which we live. There is not a schoolboy in the North, who would not regard such sentiments with disgust, and treat their authors with contempt. It is not the fanaticism of Abolition, but the fanaticism of Slavery, that introduces agitation, and disturbs the barmony of this body and of the nation. At the outset of this session, the subject of sla-

very was embraced in the annual message of the President, recommending Congress to take the People's money, and pay for the losses of Spanish pirates, in their unsuccessful attempt to enslave the Amistad negroes. The first speech made in this Congress was an elaborate, talented, and, I may say, eloquent advocacy, (so far as a man can be eloquent for such a purpose,) of the institution of slavery. Since then, we have had the resolutions in favor of the French Republic, during which and seve teen out of the twenty were in defence of slavery. We have also had a discussion, growing out of the late attempt for freedom of seventy-eight people of this District, during which many speeches for slavery and only one for freedom were made here; and still Slavery lifts its hideous head, and hypocriti-

incere, and hypocritical pretence Let this false, insincere, and hypocritical pretence be abandoned. There is not a gentleman here, who does not see slavery constantly forced upon the attention of Congress, and who does not know that the speeches in opposition to it have been made in self-defence. I bear witness to my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] that his eloquent appeals in behalf of liberty, and his withcring donunciations of oppression, have been called forth in nce, by the aggressive action of the slave power. It has only been when that cruel influence has attempted a new and fresh inroad upon the on, that his strong arm has been upraised to resist the assassin attack. May his voice heard attering in our ears the words of trut of those who make slavery the corner-stone of our national policy. Sir the opinious of the Anti-Slavery portion of

cally cries out, oppression!

this House are the most conservative of any ut-tered upon this floor. We resist the effort to have the General Government take cognizance of the institution of slavery. We remonstrate against your attempt to extend the jurisdiction of Congress to that in which we will consent to have no part, and from which we, and our constituents, have a right to be exempt. Keep to yourselves the blessings, responsibilities, sins, and expenses of slavery. We will neither touch, taste, nor handle. ulsion alone shall bring us into any connection with an institution which we abominate as the sum of all villanies. Will you, sir, override that the People will not take a jurisdiction for partial purposes. If you now compel them to legislate to support, they will presently legislate to destroy. Give the People leave to criticise, and they will furnish a criticism which the South will look upon with terror.

One remark more, and I have done. The adve cates of slavery threaten a dissolution of the Unlieve so implicitly in the perpetuity of the Union as some do, but I have not so contemptible a notion of the stability of the Government, as to o, but I have believe that these gentlemen have the power to put an end to it. I do not attribute to all Southern gentlemen the advocacy of slavery, and the puerile threats which some of them so freely throw To these last I say, that when you have unbu dened vourselves of your ill-tempered bravado, anything by your threats of disunion, you will find, to your astonishment, that Union candidat will spring up at home, and you will be permitted to go into unwelcome retirement and unresponsible But if it were not so, and you could two hundred thousand slaveholders nto any serious attempts to dissolve the Union. have not the slightest doubt that a little judiciously employed, would put an end to you fanatical notions on the subject of dissolution We would not administer the remedy by the aid bs, as advocated by some of these threatening patriots, but we would furnish the spectar always sublime, of a community vindicating itself by institutions established by the Constitution and laws, and operating as a terror to evil-doers, and a

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

In the U. S. Senate, a few days since-Mr. Hale offered an amendment to the bill, ex-ending the ordinance of 1787 to Oregon. Mr. Yulee called for the yeas and nays. Mr. Yulee called for the yeas and mays.
Mr Lewis said the amendment presented a very

mportant question, and he should like to have Mr. Hale replied that it was an important qu Mr. Hale replied that it was an important reference too, the great question of the day. He therefore moved to postpone it, and make it the special order of the day for next Monday.

Mr. Calboun desired to know if it was the in-

tention of the Committee on Territories to permit the incorporation of this amendment in the bill. Mr. Bright replied that as to himself, he should

vote against the amendment.

Mr. Calloun said that if such was the general understanding, he had no objection to take the vote to-day,—but if not, he should vote for a postponement, and should feel it due to his section of the country to meet the question boldly when present-

ed.

Mr. Niles suggested a postponement of the bill, and to pass Mr. Benton's amendment separately.

Mr. Hannegan urged immediate action. He should vote against Mr. Hale's amendment under renmstances. He considered it an idle ques-Every foot of Oregon lies North of the line any circums!

of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. Benton hoped the bill would pass to-day If the Slavery question was presented, he would meet it. No gentleman on that floor should assume to speak for the whole fifteen Slaveholding tates. He claimed to speak for one.

Mr. Westcott said the bill already contained the

ubstance of Mr. Hale's amendment ingeniously disguised, and he moved the bill reported by the iary Committee at the last session as a sub-

stitute for the present bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs, Hale, Hannegan, and Davis of Mass.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1848. In the Senate, the Oregon bill was discussed .-Mr. Foote offered an amendment which he thought would obviate the objections made on the part of the South, to the 12th section. Mr. Bright accepted the amendment. Mr. Westcott spoke in opposition to it, as ineffectual and deceptive in its character. Mr. Foote replied. Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in favor of leaving the people of Oregon free to act upon the question of slavery of Oregon free to net upon the question of slavery themselves, and offered an amendment to that efhe admitted that Congress had the ken right to exclude slavery from the territory of Oregon. Mr. Underwood admitted that Congress had such power while Oregon remained a territory, and ed the whole subject would be left to the peo-

ple of the territory.

Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut followed. After he had concluded, Mr. Badger substituted an amend-ment, inserting in the 12th section the words, 'but shall not be subject to the 6th article of the in the ordinance of 1787. og the question, the subject was passed over. Mr. Hale has the floor for Monday.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. MORE SLAVEHOLDING LAW, AND SLAVE-HOLDING OUTRAGES!

A letter from Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, A letter from Thomas Garren, or Vited in the informs us that he has just been convicted in the Superior Court of Delaware, of the 'crime' of rendition to slavery, in the capital of this nation, of harboring and aiding fugitive slaves. John Hunn, of Cantwell's Bridge, was also convicted in the same Court of the same offence. The charge against imprisonment, as criminals, of the men who nobly them was for assisting a mother and six chil-dren, whom the kidnappers had confined in New-and at the instigation of the general government, castle jail, in December, 1845, and who were libercastle Joil, in December, 1945, and who were inter-acted on a writ of habeas corpus, procured through Thomas Garrett's influence. His 'harboring and aiding' of them was subsequent to their discharge by Judge Booth; yet, friend Garrett says, that on his recent trial, the Judge charged the jury, that if it were proved that he (Garrett,) had afforded the alleged slaves facilities for escape, he was guilty, 'although they had been set at liberty by the Court, and even if he had no reason to believe them slaves.' With such a Court, and probably with a thoroughly pro-slavery jury, these worthy men could not fail of from the South of their legally appointed advocates,)

Garrett by the kiduappers, but he replied that he would make 'no compromise with slaveholders.' would make 'no compromise with slaveholners.' States, which gives to the conscience of the slave-finding him firm, his persecutors pressed the case to a decision. The jury gave a verdict against him, and fined him \$3.500. John Hunn was also fined character, the sustentation of northern companion-\$2,500. The claimant of the alleged fugitives then came upon Friend Garrett for trespass, and obtained a verdict of \$1,900 damages, though their own ed a verdict of \$1,900 damages, though their own witnesses valued the slaves at only \$1,600; making the full amount of the judicial robbery upon him, \$5,400, or \$7,900 upon both. Has all this taken tion—we find it to be our imperative and immediate the full this taken to be the means, under Chan Providence, for the regeneration of the United States; and that its vital power is in uncompromising asserplace in a civilized country, and in the nineteenth duty to raise funds, call conventions, ser century? Is this the treatment of a Delaware Court towards an act of humanity and Christian benevolence? Two generous philanthropists and Christian men, who, for true nobleness and integrity and all that constitutes high-minded men, have few, if any, superiors, are convicted and fined as and stripped of their property; for what? Have wronged or threatened injury to any one? What then is their offence? A deed of mercy and generous kindness. Had they refused to co it, they would have been monsters of inhumanity. Shame! Shame! Can we claim to be men, free men, christian men, and perpetrate or tolerate such before the tyrants of of France? We shall Europe and the republicans of France? be alike the scorn and disgust of the Metternichs and Lamartines of the Old World. 'Have we any thing to do with slavery,' when just and genero nen are thus made its victims, for obeying the plainest dictates of God's law and their own hearts? kind. Let thus be a motive and impulse to redoubled effort to dethrone and destroy slavery. Men of the North, think of it, ponder over it, and act like men.

before enlightened, Protestant America ! ! ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE POR-

TUGUESE COLONIES.

The following is the decree of the government of Portugal, appointing a committee to prepare a plan for the total abolition of slavery in all the Por-

" MARINE DEPARTMENT. 'The slave rade being already prohibited by law and treaties in all the Portuguese possessions, and it being also in accordance with the true spirit of justice and equity, on which all good policy rests, that an end should be put to negro slavery, still tolerated and permitted in those possessions, the public weal requiring, however, that so important on elements in the social terms of the marks from Edwin Thompson, of Walpole. portant an alteration in the social state of thos countries should be made with such prudence and forethought, that fortunes may not be suddenly destroyed, nor the grant of liberty serve as an occasion abuse that benefit, which, though for the slaves to entirely conformable to the principles of humanity, cannot but entail a serious sacrifice on the well as on the slave-owners; I am pleased to appoint a committee of the follow members:—The Douglass, Wm. L. Garrison, E. Thompson, John Councillors and Honorary Ministers of State, Joac Pierpont, Troy, N. Y., C. H. A. Dall and C. C. de Sousa Pinto de Magalhaes, and Ildefonso Leopoldo Bayard; the Councillor Antonio Ramalho de Sa, Judge of the Tribunal of Goa; the Councillor Joao da Costa Carvalho, captain in the navy; the Merchant of Lisbon, Faustino da Gama; the Licotenant in the Navy Jose Joaquim de Andrade Pinto: the Bachelor Carlos Zeferino Pinto Coelno de Castro; the first of whom shall act as President and the last as Secretary, which committee, taking as a basis the principles of equity and justice, an keeping in view the laws and practice in the Portuguese possessions, and also the less of experience offered by those regions where s very has been abolished, and other consideration which ought to be attended to, shall propose to me the most efficacious and proper practical carrying into effect the emancipation of slaves existing in the Portuguese ultramarine territories, and shall prepare the necessary projects of law and regulations for carrying out that object.

'The Minister of Marine, &c.

'Pulace of the Necessidades, 14th April, 1848.

(Signed)

'RAINHA.

(Signed) BARAO DE VILLA NONA DE OUREM. THE LIBERATOR. BOSTON, JUNE 9, 1848.

NEW ENGLAND ANTISLAVERY CONVENTION. The New England Auti-Slavery Convention as mbled pursuant to call, at the Melodeon, on Tues

ay, May 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The meeting was called to order by Francis Jack on, of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Ani-Slavery Society.

Voted, That Samuel May, Jr., Wm. L. Garrison and Charles F. Hovey, be appointed a committee to committee officers for this Convention. The committee reported the subjoined list, and the person therein named were duly elected, viz:

> President, EDMUND QUINCY.

Vice Presidents, Francis Jackson, of Massachusetts; Frederick Douglass, of New York ; Peter Libby, of Maine; Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshire; Caleb D. Williams, of Connecticut; Edmund Jackson, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries, Samuel May, Jr., Wm. C. Nell, Eliza J. Kenny

Business Committee, Wm. 1. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles F Hovey, Maria W. Chapman, Lucy Stone, Caroline Weston, Stephen S. Foster, Charles C. Burleigh, Adin Ballon.

Committee on Finance. James N. Buffum, Loring Moody, Samuel Brooke Wm. W. Brown, John M. Spear.

An opportunity for prayer was given. The Convention was addressed by Frederick Douglass and James N. Buffum. The latter gave to the Convention an interesting account of a visit he had recently paid to Messrs. Sayres, Drayton and English, in the prison of the District of Colum bia.

Wm. L. Garrison, from the business committee. reported the annexed resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That, whether we consult the re ligious or political aspects of the country, in regard to the anti-slavery movement, we find occasion for continual rejoicing, and are mightily strengthened feet. Mr. Dayton inquired of the Senator from Ken- to go enward until the last link of slavery is bro-

2. Resolved, That in the late national Democratic nomination of Lewis Cass for the Presidency of the United States-the man who has not only got down on his knees to the Slave Power, but, like s certain reptile, crawled on his belly in the dust, accursed and venomous-we see again how profligate and spurious is the boasted democracy of the country-how submissive is the Democratic party to the man oote accepted the amendment, and without tak- dates of the southern overseers-and how universal and frightful is the apostacy to the cause of liberty and equal rights.

3. Resolved, That whether the Presidential can didate offered us as worthy to receive our suffrages, be Lewis Cass, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John P. Hale, or Gerrit Smith, we have but one answer to make to them all-NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

(when considered in its proper place, in the succesbeing convicted, with or without proof.

An offer of compromise was made to Thomas indeed the corner-stone of this republic: and hence, principles, and, in fine, by all possible means, to ac itate the land with hitherto unparalleled energy for its immediate and atter dissolution.

5. Resolved, That anxious to make the best possible use of every opportunity which Providence affords, of gaining the ear and rousing the heart of the nation, we recommend to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to hold, as soon as convenient and profitable, a series of one hundred conventions, to press on public notice the guilty position of the State in respect to national slavery,-and to urge a dissofution of that Union which there is no hope of changing,- which links us to such responsibility, and shuts up in our jails, in the keeping of our agents, the noblest friends of humanity, and the best lovers of their

6. Resolved. That we pledge to that Society, the funds raised at this Convention, and declare that asking for money shall never be out of order at any TP Besotted, Catholic Portugal abolishing slavery

of our sessions. G. W. F. Mellen offered a resolution

Mr. Garrison adressed the Convention, chiefly o the results of emancipation in the Blitish West Indies, reading from the Jamaica Morning Journal, an count of a large public meeting in Kingston, at which the Mayor of the city presided, and where it was declared, in the most emphatic language, and midst general cheering, that no one desired to see slavery restored in Jamaica. Whatever the embarrassments of individuals, it is evident that emancipation is working tavorably in Jamaica for the inter-

On motion of Samuel May, Jr.,

Voted, That all persons present, friendly to the abolition of slavery, be requested to give the sum of one dollar each, or such other sums as they think proper to defray the expenses of the Convention, and to aid the general objects of the cause.

Burleigh.

Adjourned to meet at 1-4 before 3 o'clock

AFTERSOON. Met pursuant to adjournment. Th President, Edmund Quincy, in the chair. Resolutions before the meeting were read, and further dis cussed by F. Douglass, W. Phillips, Randolph Smith, (an emancipated slave of John Randolph,) 8 S. Foster, J. N. Buffum, Warren Burton, and S May, Jr.

Adjourned to meet at Faneuil Hall, at 1-4 before 8 o'clock.

in another column.

EVENING SESSION. Convened in Faneuil Hall, agreeably to adjourn ment—the President in the chair. Eloquent address were made by C. C. Burleigh, Wm. H. Channing and F. Douglass. The Hall was well filled, not with standing that the evening was dark and stormy. N. B. Some notes of these speeches may be foun

WEDKESDAY-MORNING SESSICN. Convened agreeably to adjournment-the Presi-

Adin Ballon, of Hopedale, addressed the Conven tion in defence of the principle laid down by the 7. Resolved, That the people of the United States American Anti-Slavery Society- No Union with Slaveholders.' He gave it his cordial approval, as past hypocrisies, inconsistencies and crimes, reclaim

slaves to escape from the District of Columbia, of of the Constitution, the Missouri Compromise, and

He spoke of lately being on Groton Heights, Connecticut, where stands a monument to those who fell in 1781, in the attack of the British on New London. Their names are recorded upon the monument, and among them the names of two colored men, but in a colonized position, at a considerable distance from the names of the white men, and separated from them by a line! Wendell Phillips addressed the Convention in an

eloquent appeal to the abolitionists present to aid the briefly answered by J. C. Cluer. cause by their personal efforts, and by their dona- Elder Martin Cheney, of North Providence, spoke

Jr., Edwin Thompson, C. L. Remond, J. N. Buffum, him for coming into a meeting, among men and and S. S. Foster. Mr. Foster offered the following women who were 'seeking the overthrow of the

and revere the principles of Christianity, to abandon them as men hopelessly lost to every cause of virtue, of America, as severe and condemnatory as the

Adjourned to 1-4 before 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY-AFTERNOON SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment-the President in

the chair. Discussion continued upon the resolutions before the meeting, by Loring Moody.

Mr. Foster's resolution was then taken up, and discussed by S. S. Foster, Rev. Mr. Fairfield of Canterbury, N. H., and C. C. Burleigh.

euil Hall, the President in the chair.

declared himself to be a slave, under the U. S. Con- swearing to uphold a pro-slavery Constitution, he stitution, -an American SLAVE !- the representative greatly impairs the force of his moral testimony on that platform of three millions now held in this against slavery, which can be rendered consistent land as property. He spoke of the degraded condi- and effectual only by his openly abjuring that Contion of the laboring population in the Southern States, stitution as involving all who support it in the guilt whether black or white, and of the inferior position and condemnation of the slave system. which all working men and mechanics were obliged Wendell Phillips, from same committee, reported to hold there, however intelligent and respectable otherwise. He expressed the pleasure he felt in 8. Resulved, That we recommend to the abolispeaking to working men; for they are the class tionists a more active support of the periodicals dethich the Slave Power aimed to subject. He beg- voted to the cause-especially the Standard and the ged them to look into the nature of their union with Liberator-not only by subscribing themselves, and the slaveholding States, that union which kept so circulating copies at their own expense, but by demany of his orethren slaves. He referred to the voting their time to soliciting subscriptions from numerous admissions of Southern men, of their de- others. pendence upon the North for their ability to keep heir slaves in order and subjection.

Theodore Parker next addressed the meeting, and was received with much cheering. [A sketch of his remarks, which we hope to have fully written out himself, we may give next week.]

Wendell Phillips came to the platform amidst the varinest applause, and addressed the audience in an the Convention was addressed by Jonathan Walker, exceedingly eloquent speech, which we regret our J. C. Cluer, and James N. Buffum. nability to lay before our readers.

After which, the Convention adjourned to meet n the Melodeon, the next morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President at 10 o'clock. An anti-slavery song was sung. The resolutions before the Convention were read.

The following resolutions, drawn up by Wm. H. Channing, were then presented to the meeting, (at Mr. C's request, who was unavoidably absent,) by

been, is, and is yet more to be, the means, under Channing, was adopted with two or three dissenting Providence, for the regeneration of the United States; votes. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth censcience, as if seared with a hot iron, prevailing

to manhood, and the conditions of a manly life, and that it is the duty of mankind, collectively and in- Mr. Channing, were adopted. dividually, to insure the unimpaired enjoyment of this right to every member of society.

2. Resolved, That, confirmed in this principle by the sanction of the Divine will, as made known in all ages,-by the common instincts and matured judgments of the human race,-by the life and vords of Jesus Christ, and the confessions of the Christian Church,-and, finally, by the Declaration the community called slaves, and the complete and of Independence, the Supreme law of this Repub- silent acquiescnee of our lawyers to such a state of lic,-the American Anti-Slavery Society has but to things, show that the bar of this country have as discharge its plain duty in calling upon the People of the United States, throughout their religious and political organizations, and every power of their gious denominations have of a true sense of Chrisimmediately and forezer, the inhuman, unchristian, themselves up as guardians of the public weal, as anti-republican, destructive, and disgraceful usage of Domestic Slavery.

3. Resolved, That the accumulating experiences of every year and week are proving, that in declaring the Constitutional Bond of Union between the States broken and annulled by the Annexation of Texas and the Mexican War, and in summoning the Prople of the United States, in their sovereign capacity, to form a New Union or FREEMEN, ti Anti-Slavery Society proposed a course of conduct in the highest degree consistent with obedience to God, Christian integrity, loyalty to this nation, and practical wisdom; and that, if this course had been followed, War would have been stopped, Texas made free, Slavery paralyzed, and the Nation redeemed by the adoption of a policy worthy of jority of the community had felt, and still continued Christian freemen.

4. Whereas, this Nation, through the action of ers. He then showed how these leaders had deceive its national and State Legislatures, the intrigues of ed them as to the Annexation of Texas. Whigs, its political parties, the passiveness of its religious Democrats, and all the sectarian organs, either ric minunities, the tameness of its press, the supine iculing the idea as utterly improbable, or pledging connivance of its people, has yielded itself up to the themselves to oppose it if any real danger arose guidance of the slaveholding oligarchy, which has Meanwhile, the Liberator, (this was eleven years usurped control over the Congress, the executive ago,) and the abolitionists, were striving to arouse and the judiciary of the United States; and

Whereas, notwithstanding all these discouraging proofs of national degeneracy, there are manifest signs in the South as well as North, the West and know, predicting them truly. No prophecy, said East, of the revival of a more humane, just, free spirit Mr. P., uttered by holy men of old, was declared among our religious and political bodies, and in the with more minuteness, or came to pass with a mor heart of our communities; therefore,

5. Resolved, That it is our urgent duty to seek out and propose some practical plan, whereby good show to those truth-telling men? Have you not and women in all the States may cordially co. operate in removing, root and branch, the fatal inti. now blindly following those same false prophets tution of slavery, which blasts our nation's prosper- both political and clerical, who once dec ived you, ity, peace and growth.

6. Resolved, That we commend to the instant, earnest and thorough consideration of all anti-slavery men and women throughout the United States, the formation of a NATIONAL REDEMPTION SOCIETY,

objects shall be, (1.) The total abolition of slavery throughout th United States; (2.) Indemnity to our brethren and sisters held as

(3.) Such aid to slaveholders, in escaping from their present false relations, as justice, collective responsibility for the national sin of slaveholding, and true feeling of brotherly kindness, may warrant.

will never redeem themselves from the shame being a just and necessary attitude for abolitionists a rightful position of honor among civilized and Christian States, until by some act signal, public, W. W. Brown spoke of the recent attempt of unanimous, they cancel the slaveholding concessions the indifference generally manifested at their recap-ture and sale to the slaveholder Slatter, &c.

He suck of lattly being on Groton Heights. Conwar of slaveholding aggression, -and form a new Bond of Union, under a new Constitution, worthy of a Nation of United Freemen; and that we look forward with confident hope for the coming of this day of National Reform, truly the day of National At-one-ment, when our prophetic motto of 'E pluribus Unum' will manifest indeed a glorious reality. G. W F. Mellen addressed the meeting ; and was

in proof of the pro-slavery nature of the Constitution Forther remarks, on the same subject, by S. May, Many of his friends, he said, were ready to censure church and the Sabbath.' Shall I not accept the Resolved, That in the upward progress of public aid, said he, of a man who would rescue my son from sentiment on the subject of emancipation, we see, in drowning, because that man might not be 'sound in the spirit and conduct of the great body of the Amer. the faith,' according to my idea? But he did not ican clergy, nothing but persevering impenitence, admit the charge made against the abolitionists, of and the most daring impiety. The embassadors of wishing to destroy the Christian church, or any Christ' are emphatically the bulwarks of slavery; Christian institution. Yesterday afternoon, said he, and we therefore again call upon all who love liberty, I heard a minister (Rev. Mr. Fairfield of New Hampand who are to be classed with criminals of the first American Anti-Slavery Society has ever used, declaring that the garments of these ministers are dripping with the blood of the slaves.' Ought not the abolitionists to rebuke and condemn such false pretenders to belong to the Christian ministry?

Mr. Garrison, from the business committee, re ported the following resolution:

7. Resolved, That the thanks of the slave and the slave's friends are pre-eminently due to Joshua R. Giddings, for his fearless and unsparing rebuke of the slave power on the floor of Congress, as well Adjourned to meet in Faneuil Hall, at 71-2 as for his frank co-operation with the most unpopular measures of the anti slavery movement in Ohiothat to no political man is the country so much in-EVENING. Met agreeably to adjournment, in Fan- debted for the recent wonderful change in the tone of congressional debate, as to him; and the only re-William W. Brown addressed the meeting. He gret that we feel, in regard to his case, is, that, in

The discussion on the 'harsh language' of the ab-

olitionists was continued by Parker Pillsbury. Mrs. Woodward of Maine, offered some remarks.
At I 1-4 o'clock, adjourned to 1-4 before 3 o'clock. AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment, the

President in the chair. After an anti-slavery song, On motion of W. L. Garrison, 5 o'clock was assigned as the hour for taking up and passing upon

the several resolutions before the meeting. C. L. Remond and Wendell Ppillips addressed the Convention. The latter exhorted the abolitionists present to renew and increase their efforts, when they returned home, and to let all men see that the resolutions they might pass here are not words only,

empty and without meaning. After which, the Convention proceeded to take up

the resolutions. The first resolution was adopted. The second, after some remarks by W. L. Garrison, was adopted. 1. Resolved, That the anti-slavery movement has The third, after some dissenting remarks by W. F. ons were adopted unanimously.

That every human being has a God-given right by S. May, Jr., was referred to the evening meeting. The 1st, 2d, 3d and last resolutions drawn up by

The following resolution, offered by G. W. F. Mel-

len, was not adopted : Resolved, That in the confinement of Messi Torrey, Fairfield, Thompson, Burr and Work, and now in the confinement of Capt, Sayres and his crew, and the taking away of the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus from the colored portion of completely lost all regard for the just rights of th community in which they live, as our great relisocial or personal action, to unite in putting away, tianity in this particular; and as the one has set regards our relations us citizens, and the other as the guardians of the moral and religious sentiment, se they both, having been weighed in the balance, have been found wanting.

Adjourned to Faneuil Hall, to hold the closing meeting of the Convention, at 1-4 before 8 o'clock.

EVENING. Met in Faneuil Hall, according to ad jo urnment, the President in the chair; who kindly advised some young folks present, disposed to b very free with their applause, to be sure to applaud the right sentiments, and at the right time.

PARKER PILLSBURY first addressed the meeting

He alluded to the confidence which the great me to feel, in their political leaders and clerical teachthe nation to the impending danger, and predicting the disastrous consequences that would ensue,-pre dicting them particularly, and, as we now too surely unerring certainty. 'And yet what heed did you give to those predictions then? What regard do you now turned away from those true prophets? Are you not and lied to you? Alas! for those of you who are

Mr. Pillsbury read copious extracts from Waddy Thompson's book on Mexico, showing the contempt which slaveholders feel for labor, and for all mer who render what they call menial service.

still so blinded and besotted !"

slaves for their wrongs, sufferings and degradation ; cle, however slight, in the way of the slaves obtain-

CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem, presented the following resolution, and addressed the Convention in its support in an eloquent manner :-

Resolved, That we will never throw any obsta-

VOLUME XVIII.-NO.23

ing their freedom in the most direct mnnner in their power; that, so far from co hing them to be content in their condition, we will spare no effort to make them the contrary; that, s far from advising them to bear in page far from advising eville of their condition, we will encourage by every righteous means in our power, to easy from that condition, at their earliest

Mr. Garrines presented from the bus Mr. Garrison politicing resolutions, one of which is Mr. Foster's resolution, amended, and adding the meeting in his asual effective man ticular reference to the dissolution of the U_0

Resolved, That in the upward progress of par sentiment on the subject of emancipation, w sentiment on the sample of the great body of the A merican elergy, nothing but persevering impendence merican energy, norming the professed embassion of Christ' are emphatically the bulwarks of three and we therefore again call upon all who love like ty, and revere the principles of Christianity, to the ty, and revere the principal to the last to come to the rescue of the slave, and the vindication of he

rights universally.

Resolved, That the decree of the French Provs. Resolved, That the desirability startery in all the Colonies of France, as essential to the bonor, integ. rity, equality and humanity of the new republic ought to cover the people of this country with con fusion of face, who have made slavery, instead of lib. erty, the corner-stone of their republican educe and thus perfidiously obstructed the progress of freedom throughout the world.

WENDELL PHILLIPS occupied the platform for a short time. He mentioned an incident of a young Philadelphia Quaker, who visited the seventy-tree Philadespina Cashington, shortly after their arrest for endeavoring to escape from slavery. He told then that though he was heartily sorry for their arrest, yet he was glad they had made the attempt to escape, and trusted they would not yield to despair, for a bright day might yet dawn for them. And those hapless men lifted up their voices, and gare loud cheers to their warm-hearted friend. Those said Mr Phillips, were cheers that meant something, cheers to be remembered; giving assurance that not Mobile, no, nor yet New Orleans, should destroy the love of liberty in their hearts; and it may be that we shall yet welcome some of these very mea on the soil of Massachusetts.

I want, said Mr. P., to say a few words on Diagnion. We have never proposed disunion as the only remedy for slavery, but as the only honest temedy. Some may undertake to buy up the slaves, thinking to devote the national revenue and publie lands to this end; others may promote insurrection; others, still, may use the powers which a proslavery compact gives, to overthrow slavery, and thus violate the compact, while swearing to support it. We go for disunion, because we know that we cannot honestly uphold, or promise to aphold, such a compact. We go for disunion, because it slone appeals to the highest standard of principle, rectitude and honor; and that we may plant in the public mind, vigor, stamina, faith enough, to stand the storms which are soon to sweep over us.

All the speakers were heard with close attention, and received the warmest applause.

The resolution of Mr. Remond, and the two presented by Mr. Garrison, were then adopted. At 10 1-2 o'clock, the Convention adjourned, sine

EDMUND QUINCY, President, SAMUEL MAY, JR., Boston, WN. C. NELL, Rochester, N. Y. ELIZA J. KENNY, Salem, Mass.

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL-TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, having read the 4th resolution, began immediately to speak of the imprisonment of Capt. Sayres and his companious in the national prison at Washington! He compared the present position of the United States with that of Tunis, Algiers and Turkey, but felt compelled to acknowledge that the comparison did injustice to the latter countries ; for those semi-civilized countries of Africa had abolished Slavery, while this nation was engaged in extending and strengthening it at a vist expense; and the slave-mart is abolished in Constantinople, though it exists in Washington. He spoke of the retribution which already had tallen on this land, in the depravation of morals, in the insensibility of the national heart to the wrongs and sufferings of three millions of its population, in the deadness of everywhere. He referred to the difficulty which some had felt, in understanding the meaning of our position, 'No Union with Slaveholders.' Because, said he, we cannot separate from all social intercours with slaveholders, and establish a complete non-intercourse in the minutest particulars, are we therefore to justify ourselves in a connexion which enables the slaveholder to hold his slave fast, and makes himsecure in his human property?

WILLIAM H. CHANNING referred to a meeting, neld in Faneuil Hall some two years since, by the friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which declared that, by the annexation of Texas, the bond of union between the States had been broken! That, said he, was a noble, was the true position-and none who took it then, had ever had cause to regret it. But the nation was not ready for this position, had not life and faith to take it, and, in consequence there has been ever since a steady retrograde more. ment among the people, individually and socially. Still, signs of hope and encouragement were not wanting; and among these, Mr. Channing accounted the establishment of the 'National Era' at Washington, (!) and of the Examiner at Louisville, Ky.

He thought the time had passed for urging a dis solution of the Union. It was too late. He would now propose another plan, viz., the formation of a Society, to be made up of members, in all sections of the country, pledged to the total abolition of slave ry throughout the Union, and to be called the Na tional Redemption Society. Next, this society should provide for an indemnity to our brethren and sisters now held as slaves-(he rejected wholly the idea of overthrowing slavery by civil war, or by a politica party organized for the overthrow of slavery by the force of majorities—we ought to take a course when should not be unjust to any one.) We owe to the slaves more than mere emancipation ; we owe then pecuniary aid, instruction, and the possession of the needful tools of husbandry, or other labor. We also owe to the masters, our aid in escaping from slave ry,-on the ground of long participation in the wrong, of its being a collective sin. And, lastly, there must be a public, national recognition of our past national sins-1st, in the compromises of the Constitution with Slavery ; 2d, in the baser Missouri compromise; 3d, in the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, crimes of unutterable depravity and shame. Never, said he, shall we prosper as a people, be respected by other nations, or have our own sel respect, till our penitence for these sins is real, and is publicly proclaimed.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS was warmly cheered on taking the platform. I am glad, said Mr. Douglass, to be once more in Fancuil Hall, and to address those whom I regard as among the enslavers of my. self and my brethren. What I have to say may not be very pleasant to those who venerate the Consti tion, but, nevertheless, I must say to you that, by the support you give to that instrument, you are the enslavers of my southern brethren and sisters. Now you say, through the Constitution,- 'If you, slaves, dare to rise and assert your freedom, we of the North will come down upon you like an avalanche, and crush you to pieces.' We are frequently taunted with concardice for being alaves, and for enduring you to get on the slavehold the blood of chain your fe Wo peril! North, I kno which would tion and thei Washingtons who would as take your feet and aid from Mr. D. spol and generous less of sufferi oring to gain elaved brethre Revolutionar his enemies, to walk barefe coals, and, wi by a hondred claimed Mr. body-guard to

dering aid and

that f, and su

us as beneath

1 know how

WHO

such indigni

with an ill g

millions stro

put us down ;

armed, and th

ces, what ca

and necessar are men! (against us at ano still we MER. (Imm brothers! Mr. Dougla the Anglo-San man conquere nlunder of e said, claimed as in your pri But 'infidel' I ernment, ema when recently is waited upo Asked to sho kind. Infidel from Christin Friends, do no takes off chai puts them on. Mr. Dougla speech by gi Southern pres Reverend Bi And he incide designations such as were

ed by some, h liar! yes. O again denom And in South more senses t But the Me name for it, su impediment! of his impedia Those who

can have but of his speech, audience. The Board ANTI-SLAVER ists of Massac resolution ado directing the Conventions,(

lumbia, and th Sayres and D for the imm They propose the one to be l in the interi Conventions We carnest helpers to con numerously,

God will neve

and Drayton,

whole three m

redeemed.

of the sevent

Communica signed. THE A The annive Slavery Soci by unusual s endance of England Ant this city, dur deon and Far interest and

Wendell Phi mond, Wm. Foster, Will were not abl the occasion was numero dies graceful enthusiasm e mencing wit the case of Washington death' whic a bloody and wards of TV promptly ra ering the se

has just put death of Jo lodeon, Mar were glad t in the Chro and enlarge view; and is one of the able and me Jons P. I

paign. Onv

we have pu before the Society wh Compare it lips in the and indefin

.23

001

the

blie,

flib.

gnuo

& for

frest,

that

on

Diam

the

Stee-

oblic

sine

ut.

AY

the

of

eve

such indignities and sufferings. The taunt com with an ill grace from you. You stand eighteen millions strong, united, educated, armed, ready to put us down; we are weak, ignorant, degraded, unrmed, and three millions ! Under these circumstan ces, what can we hope to effect? We call upon you to get out of this relation,-to stand away from the slaveholders' side, and give us fair play. Say to the slaveholders - If you will imbrue your hands in the blood of your brethren, if you will crush and chain your fellow-men, do it at your own risk and Would you but do this, oh, men of the North, I know there is a spirit among the slaves which would not much longer brook their degradation and their bondage. There are many Madison Washingtons and Nathaniel Turners in the South, who would assert their right to liberty, if you would take your feet from their necks, and your sympathy and aid from their oppressors.

Mr. D. spoke of Nathaniel Turner, a noble, brave and generous sout-patient, diminterested, and fearless of suffering. How was he treated, for endeavoring to gain his own liberty, and that of his enslaved brethren, by the self-same means which the Revolutionary fathers employed? When taken by his enemies, he was stripped naked, and compelled to walk barefuoted, some thirty yards, over burning coals, and, when he reached the end, he fell, pierced by a hundred American bullets! I say to you, exclaimed Mr. Douglass, get out of this position of body-guard to slavery ! cease from any longer ren dering aid and comfort to the tyrant-master !

I know how you will reply to this; you will say that I, and such as I, are not men; you look upon us as beneath you; you look upon us as naturally and necessarily degraded. But, nevertheless, we are MEN! (Cheers.) You may pile up statutes against us and our manhood as high as heaven, and still we are not changed thereby. WE ARE MEN. (Immense cheering.) Yes! we are your

Mr. Douglass reminded us of the degradation o the Anglo-Saxon race in England, under their Norman conquerors; yes, of that very race which boasts uself of superiority to all others, and assumes to plunder or enslave all others. You have, too, he said, claimed superiority over France, infidel France, as in your pride you have reproachfully called her. But 'infidel' France, when she obtains a popular goverament, emancipates her slaves. (Cheers.) And when recently a delegation of colored people in Paris waited upon the Minister Cremieux, how were they treated? Rejected? Treated with contempt ! Asked to show their free papers? Nothing of the kind. Infidel France has not yet learned the lesson from Christian (') America. (Much cheering.) Friends, do not think me an infidel to Christianity. I am none. But I do go for that infidelity which takes off chains, in preference to that religion which

Mr. Douglass concluded his eloquent and effective speech by giving, at some length, specimens of Southern preaching, quoting particularly from Right Reverend Bishop Meade's Sermons to Slaves! And he incidentally spoke of the various names and designations which had been given to slavery by such as were loth to use that plain word. It is called by some, he said, the peculiar institution. Pecuhar 'yes. Others call it, our social system ! Others again denominate it, the patriarchal institution! And in South Carolina, they speak of it (true in more senses than one) as 'our domestic relations. But the Methodist General Conference found a name for it, surpassing all others. They called it an impediment! Bishop Andrew was advised to get rid

sarcastic tones, and seen his expressive countenance, can have but a poor idea of the humor of this part of his speech, or of its overwhelming effect upon the

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

The Board of Managers of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY announce to the abolitionists of Massachusetts that, in compliance with the resolution adopted at the New England Convention, directing the holding of one hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions (with special reference to the recent case of the seventy-seven slaves in the District of Columbia, and the imprisonment of their heroic friends Sayres and Drayton,) they are making arrangements for the immediate commencement of the same. They propose to set on foot two series of Conventions the one to be held in the Eastern counties, the other in the interior and Western. By the notices, in another column, it will be seen where the opening Conventions are to be held.

We carnestly call on our anti-slavery friends and helpers to come up to these Conventions promptly, numerously, and vigorously, and we will kindle such a flame in New England, as with the help of God will never be extinguished,' until not Sayres, and Drayton, and the seventy-seven only, but the whole three million slaves of the land are rescued and

Communications to be addressed to the under signed. For the Board of Managers : SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

THE ANTI SLAVERY ANNIVERSARIES.

The anniversary meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society, at New York, were characterised by unusual spirit and a cheering increase in the atndance of delegates; but the meetings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, held last week in this city, during three successive days, in the Melodeen and Faneuil Hall, were of the most absorbing nterest and commanding character. With such intrepid, earnest and eloquent men for speakers as Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, C. L. Remond, Wm. Henry Channing, Theodore Parker, Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, William W. Brown, &c. &c., those who were not able to give their attendance may imagine what ' thoughts that breathe, and words that burn,' the occasion elicited. The attendance throughout was numerous, (in Faneuil Hall very large, the la dies gracefully filling the spacious galleries,) and the enthusiasm of the right kind. It was resolved to hold ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS, commencing without delay, with particular reference to the case of the imprisoned martyrs to liberty at Washington, and to annul that covenant with death' which now binds the North to the South in a bloody and piratical Union. For this purpose, up-Wards of TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS were promptly raised, in donations and pledges. Considng the severe pressure in the money market, this s an encouraging sum with which to open the cam

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill has just published the Discourse occasioned by the death of John Quincy Adams-delivered at the Me odeon, March 5th, 1848, by Theodore Parker. We were glad to see this discourse in print as reported in the Chronotype; yet more glad to see it, revised and enlarged, in the Massachusetts Quarterly Review; and most glad to see it in its present form. It one of the ablest and most meritorious of the many able and meritorious discourses of a rare man.

JOHN P. HALE. As an act of justice to Mr. Hale, we have published entire his speech at New York, before the American and Foreign A. S. Society,-Society which scarcely exists, excepting in name Compare it with the thrilling speech of Wendell Phillips in the Broadway Tabernacle, and see how poor and indefinite it is. There is not a sentence in that marks Mr. Hale distinctively as an abelitionis There is not a sentence in it

| Kentucky slaves, and does it with a gusto that would | THE HUTCHINSONS ... HENRY CLAY. For several years past, the 'Hutchinson family' do honor to the Old Harry.' Yet that same paper have been considered as the songsters of the Anti-indignantly denies that the Hutchinsons have repent-Slavery cause, by the public generally, from their ed of celebrating the praises of such a man in orig occasional attendance at anti-slavery meetings, and inal verse! their remembrance of the slave in their public con-

The approaching anniversary of Independence will be devoted by the Managers of the Massachutheir prestige as abolitionists for their success, as to any other cause. When, therefore, that most guilty of slaveholders and slave-breeders, HENRY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in special connexion with CLAY, received a formal visit from them in New the friends in Plymouth County, to an Anti-Sla-York, and was by them lauded before the world as very gathering at Assacron. The well-known worthy of all reverence and honor, in a fulsome song beautiful Grove, near the Town Hall, has been enmade by Jesse expressly for the occasion, (and which gaged for this purpose. Every arrangement will be has since been set to music,) we deemed the act too made to contribute to the value of the occasion, and grossly inconsistent, and the dishonor cast open the the pleasure of those who attend. Distinguished cause of the slave too great, to be allowed to pass friends of the cause will be present, and a portion without reproof, and an expression of deep regret of the time will be given to addresses. The pic nic and surprise. In so doing, we merely gave utterance plan of refreshments will be adopted as at once the to the feelings of every sincere abolitionist. Other most convenient and least laborious. Refreshments, editors united with us in deploring and censuring however, will be for sale at the Grove by one or

We have the pleasure of saying that the Old Colgarded with lively interest, and rejoiced in the suc ony Railroad Company have engaged to transport cess of the family, ever since we became acquainted passengers to and from the Abington Grove on that with them, we felt it wholly unnecessary to disclaim day, at a reduction of one half from the regular fares. entertaining any unkind feelings towards them. In- Tickets for this purpose will be for sale at the Autideed, we knew of no better way of testifying our Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and by Bourne

friendship, or of manifesting our solicitude for their Spooner, Plymouth. Further particulars hereafter. The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will had erred. 'Faithful are the wounds of a friend.' hold its annual meeting at the same time and place,

The Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth before all Israel and the sun,' and required to be of July meeting consists of Francis Jackson and as openly cancelled on their part. Personally, of Samuel May, Jr., of Boston, Bourne Spooner, Hencourse, we had no interest in the matter, except as ry H. Brigham and Lewis Ford of Abington.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

THE TROUBLES IN HAYTI. The Traveller publishes the following letters from mercantile firm in Hayti to a Boston merchant.

at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery
Society in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York,
just at the close of the meeting,—they rose in the
gallery, and sung an anti-slavery song. It looked
like wishing to retree their steps—for they know like wishing to retrace their steps-for they knew, been committed on the bodies of the prisoners. About or had good reason to know, that, unless they meant to be so understood, their singing would not be heard blood in the prison of Camillon, and the head of one of their chiefs, Louis Jaques, was sent and paraded about this place on a lance, as a warning to all be-

cen. Jean Claude, where he stayed for more than a unfortunate step. They would be heartily welcome, if we could put that interpretation upon their presence and voices, but in no other view. The manner of Mr. Phillips was unexceptionable, blending true delicacy of feeling with firmness of principle. It was a critical moment: the issue was fairly made, even in the presence of the partisans of Henry Clay, who insulted the meeting by their rowdyish conduct. Every friend of the slave then present, felt the utmost solicitude as to the result. There was a brief pause—when the Hutchinsons sprang to their feet, and made what every one present understood to be the amende honorable, by singing in their loftiest and most thrilling strains. With genuine magnanimity, Mr. Phillips, after saying it was the sweetest song

Mr. Phillips, after saying it was the sweetest song main with us some time, and we think and feel he had ever listened to, proposed three cheers for the Hutchinsons! '—These were given in the most state of affairs. the Hutchinsons! —These were given in the most enthusiastic manner. Then again and again did the Hutchinsons renew their songs, as if to make assurance doubly sure, that they were sincere—that they were clearly understood by the assembly—and that, instead of offering incense to Henry Clay, they were ready to affirm as of old—

Are Railroads to emancipation Cannot rest on Clay foundation.

It was a confession that exalted, not degraded them; and great was the joy of all their real friends in the hall.

This interesting occurrence having been angreed.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

priately noticed in the Liberator, Standard, Pennsyl-The new steam ship Niagara, Captain Ryrie, from vania Freeman, &c., forthwith the Boston Chrono- Liverpool 20th ultimo, arrived at this port on Friday type and Lynn Pioneer exhibited the deepest cha-grin and anger respecting it—Elizur Wright in the rived at Halifax on Tuesday, at 5, P. M., and left grin and anger respecting it—Elizur Wright in the former, and Henry Clapp, Jr., in the latter, (both the betrayers of the anti-slavery cause, unprincipled adventurers, wearing abolition masks as wolves in sheep's clothing, actuated by a vulgar and malignant spirit towards the American Anti-Slavery Society, and incapable of appreciating a noble retraction of error, or a magnanimous forgiveness of it, whom to touch is to be defiled,) assailing Mr. Phillips in the coarsest language, and declaring that the lips in the coarsest language, and declaring that the Hutchinsons were grossly misrepresented in the

Hutchinsons were grossly misrepresented in the statement, that they regretted having bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery,' in the person of Henry Clay. Their vituperative articles we consume the labers of the labers o

ator, making no note or comment because they were ator, making no note or comment because they were apperlyhal so far as the Hutchinsons were concerned, and determined to wait a sufficient length of time for the latter to reply to the extraordinary assertions of the Chronotype and Pioneer, if they were falsely made. On this point, all doubts are now removed. In last week's Pioneer is what purports to be an official announcement—as follows:—

Misherresentation, We have it from the Hutchinsons themselves, that the representation of Henry C. Wright, that they had taken the stool of repentance in New York, is not true. They looked upon Mr. Phillips's course, in pointing them to that stool, as being just a grain too, 'sontifical' for anti-sit of the most numerical form, the views of the requisition is the most numerical form, the views of the requisition is the most numerical form, the views of the requisition is the most numerical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the superical form, the views of the requisition is the view of the requisition is the view of the requisition is the views of the requisition is the view of the views of the requisition is the view of the views of the v

C. Wright, that they had taken the stool of repentance in New York, is not true. They looked upon Mr. Phillips's course, in pointing them to that stool, as being just a grain too 'pontifical' for anti-sit of a modification of the sugar act of 1840, and every life. So did Frederick Douglass. So did we. So did mine-tenths of the abolitionists who were there, (!) So, without doubt, did Mr. Phillips himself, (!!) before the meeting was over; for never in our life have we seen a person more embarrassed, than he was upon that occasion. (!!)

So, then, 'the Hutchinsons themselves' wish the public to understand, that they acted the part of the basest dissemblers at New-York, and extorted as hearty cheers as were ever given, by a piece of low deception! Well, if they choose to glory in their shame, and add insult to injury, be it so! We feel more of pity than of indignation. The next time they make their appearance at an anti-slavery meeting, they will be duly appreciated.

It is evident that their auti-slavery is of a very superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, and extended as help sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, and they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, and they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, and they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial character, and Janus-faced. In New York, they sung as readily for Liberty party and new or superficial characters, that they such the sung information

of workmen employed on these actiers nationaux amounted at first to 80,000 men; in a few days it increased to 100,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; in a few days it increased to 100,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the present day in the present day it anounts to 150,000 men; and at the

At twelve, the Assembly came together, and the order of the day was the relation of the republic to Foland. The speaker, Wolowski, was interrupted by the clamor without. One of the Questors, M. De Gousse, announced that the National Guard had been deprived of their bayonets. Louis Blanc entered at this moment. The doors of the galleries were burst open, the ladies fled with shrieks and terror, and the crowd precipitated itself into all parts of the hall at once.

The Jury in the case of Joseph Jewell, indicted for rape in Boston, have been unable to agree upon a verdict.

The Weather.—The first day of June was colder than the first day of January. The Newburyport Herald states that June came in with an exceedingly cold northerly wind. There was a little 'flurry' of snow, about 5 o'clock in the morning, and the mer cury sank to 39.

and the crowd precipitated itself into all parts of the hall at once.

Ledru Rollin endeavored to get a hearing. He acknowledged the justice of the popular-demand in behalf of Poland, but appealed to the sense of justice of the people, if it were possible to deliberate in such a crowd. He gained only an imperfect hearing. Louis Blanc was more attentively listened to, and entreated the people not to violate their own sovereignty in that of the Assembly.

The confusion that ensued beggared all description. There was a general scramble for the Tribune All were speaking, and no one was listening. At half-past two, the reppel was beaten for the National Guard. Barbes getting the Tribune, proclaimed that whoever beat the rappel was a traitor. He also proposed a tax of one thousand millions of transupon the rich for the benefit of the poor. Finally, it was voted that a new Provisional Government should be formed, consisting of M. M. Blanqui, Rashould it was voted that a new Provisional Government should be formed, consisting of M. M. Blanqui, Ras-pail, Louis Blanc, Barbes, and Ledru Rollin. Hu

bert, formerly a political prisoner, proclaimed the Assembly dissolved, and the crowd drew off to the Hotel de Ville to organize the new government. In the meantime, the National Guards are rallying by tens of thousands. They invest the Hotel de Ville. They have already cleared the Hall of the National Assembly, and recalled the frightened President.

M. Garnier Pages said : Our duty is now to pro M. Garnier Pages said: Our duty is now to provide for the necessities of a severe repression. They who have conspired are in prison. (Very well, very well.) The right of meeting is sacred, but the clubs which deliberate with arms, and who openly speak of attacking the Assembly, the real sovereign of the country, shall be dissolved. (Bravo.) We wish the Republic sincere, firm, and moderate. (Applause.) Vive la Republique! The whole assembly rose, and cried, Vive la Republique! France will have no other; we wish a real, and not a factitious fraand creed, "vive la Republique!" France will have no other; we wish a real, and not a factitions fra-ternity. (Prolonged cheers.) We will provide for the real necessities of the people by giving them or-der and occupation.

At this moment, M. de Lamartine entered, and was received with cries of "Vive Lamartine."

M. DE LAMARTINE .- Citizens! Sedition has been stifled at its birth. The men wwo were brought here from the departments have been disavowed unanimously by the people of Paris. My collengue Ledru Rollin and I have provided that justice shall take its course. One word more, citizens. On all sides, the people declare their devotion for the National Assembly. They are ours, for life or death (* Bravo! Vive Lamartine!*)

Should another attempt be made by the anarchists, three hundred thousand National Guards would arrive from the provinces in a fortnight.

In a few days, Paris is to undergo all the turme of a new election. There are no less than twelve va-cancies in the Representation. The election of M. Schmidt has been annulled; M. Beranger and M. Caussidiere have resigned; MM. Bastide, Pagnerre, Armand, Marrast, Dupont (de l'Eure), Cavaignae, Cremieux Lasteyrie, Bethauout, and Recurt, have made their option in favor of other places for which they were doubly returned. The day for the elec-

Italy. The news that the Pope had agreed to declare war against Austria is not confirmed. But in fact the question is the subject of a violent struggle between the Pontiff in his capacity as a temporal Prince and his subjects.

It appears from the letters we have received, tha from the first to the third inst., Rome was without a government. The ministers had resigned, and others had been appointed. The manifestoes of the Pope remonstrating against the war with Austria, were no sooner posted on the walls, than they were indignantly torn down. The civic guards were placed at the Palace of the Cardinals, to protect them against popular indignation. The entire population assembled in clubs, and sat in permanence. A deputation consisting of MM. Florentines, Mamiams, Sturlini and Gen. Bigami were unanimously named to go to the Quirinal to inform the Pope of the ultimatum of the people, which involved these conditions; 1st, the ministry to be composed only of laity; 2d, the dismissal of the Austrian ambassador; 3d, that war should be proclaimed in the official Gazette. Ministers, in reply to this demand, supplicated the people ters, in reply to this demand, supplicated the people to grant them two days to endeavor to accomplish these objects, and promising that if they did not suc-ceed, they would retire in a body.

Prussia .- The Polish insurgents in Posen, threat ened as they were with utter annihilation by a vastly superior force in point of numbers and discipline, have laid down their weapons unconditionally, and placed themselves entirely at the mercy of their con-querors. The capitulation took place on the Sth in-stant, at Mielozyn, between Gnesen and Wreschen,

Stoeden and Norway were arming. A large number of troops have been raised, and the equipment of the fleet was going on. It is not stated, however, that they are to interfere in the quarrel between the Danes and Prussians.

Hungary .- A letter from Pesth of the 9th instant, in the Breslauer Zeitung, states that the whole of Hungary is in a state of insurrection. Disturbances break out daily in different places, and the military arrive generally after the plundering and sacking ar all over, and are, moreover, too weak to punish o arrest the malefactors. Hungary, says the correspondent, is on the eve of a dreadful revolution pondent, is on the eve of a creature resolution.
10,000 National guards, stationed near the capital, wait for the signal to strike. The Hungarian Radicals desire the independence of Hungary from Austria; they rely on their landed and moneyed aristocracy, whom the Viennese policy continues to offend.

Vienna, May 8th .- The Jesuits have been dis-

banded by an imperial order. Austria appears ready to renounce all allegiance to the Papal See.

Two-thirds of the village of Arnout-Keni has been destroyed by fire; upwards of five hundred houses have been reduced to ashes. The damage is estimated at twenty millions of piasters (200,0001.)

Kiel, May 16.—Private letters from Sunnernitt state, that at the dawn of day yesterday, 200 more Danes arrived from Alsen; that the transverian soldiers wanted to make an immediate attack upon them, but were restrained by General Halkett till the Danes had advanced considerably, whereupon they were attacked, and nearly all put to death; very few were taken prisoners, and not one escaped to tell this sad event at Alsen. The inmediate reinforcement of the 10th corps by 18,000 men is ex-

Kilding, May 8.-This morning, the Danes bearded Frederica from 24 armed vessels, for 6 kilding, May 8.—This morning, the Danes com-barded Frederica from 24 armed vessels, for 6 or 7 hours, and set fire to the town in two places. The Prussian artillery vigorously replied to the attack with 8 pieces of cannon, and sunk three great boats with gunners on board. Russia and Poland .- Advices from the Russian

Boundary of the 19th April, confirm the accounts of the equipment of the troops as a precautionary measure. Paskewitsch has issued a proclamation at ure. Paskewitsch has issued a proclamation at Warsaw, in which he threatens to reduce the city to ashes at the very first attempt at resistance.

Verosa, May 7, 1848.

A sanguinary encounter took place in our immediate neighborhood yesterday. The enemy, whose numbers have been considerably increased by numerous free corps, amounts to nearly three times as many as ours. The Austrian troops fought like lions, but unhappily lost many brave men; among whom were the valiant General Salis, who was shot through the breast, and Lieutenant-Colonel Laurendaarf. The 10th Jager battailon, consisting chiefly of Lower Austrians, suffered the most material loss. Nearly four times the number of the enemy were disabled. The cannons roared incessantly for seven hours, and from eleven o'clock to two in the afternoon, were so close that the enemy's balls fell at our gate. The town has been and remains quiet.

We make the following extract from the official re-VERONA, May 7, 1848.

We make the following extract from the official re ort of the late battle under the walls of Verona, ad-ressed by Marshal Radetzky to the Austrian Minis-

dressed by Marshal Radetzky to the Austrian Minister of War:

1 have to lament the loss of many brave officers. Lieutenant-Colonet Deuzendorff feil at the head of his buttalion, G. M. Baron Salis died of his wounds, Colonel Pottornyai lost his arm, the horse of Count Wratislaw was wounded, Prince Schwarzenbers received a contusion, the head of Major Schmerting's horse was carried off by a cannon ball.

The Gazette of Venice of the 9th instant states that the crusaders of Bassano, having taken by surprise a body of Croats, on the 8th, in the village of Jastro, near Arsia, made a great number of them prisoners; that General Durando defeated two columns of the same body, and forced them to retreat from Corunday, fater sustaining severe losses. The armed population of Brenta are ardently devoted to the holy cause, and well decided to beat the enemy.

Fire in Waltham .- The Catholic church tham was consumed on Sunday morning, the 4th in stant, between the hours of three and five o'clock. The fire was communicated by an incendiary, for whose apprehension a reward of \$200 is offered by the selectmen.

Suicide.—Captain Thomas Allen, of brig Phocion of Thomaston, committed suicide at New York or Sunday, by cutting his throat.

Dreadful Conflagration .- A dreadful fire occurre in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on Thursday afternoon Eighty buildings were destroyed in the handsomest portion of the town. The fire originated in a stable being set on fire by boys playing with crackers.

The Methodist Conference, now in session at Pitts-burge, submitted the property question between the Northern and Southern divisions of the churches to arbitration upon the most liberal terms, after which

A late arrival from Texas gives the particulars of a battle between some Camanche Indians and a party of rangers—in which the former were worsted several of their warriors being among the slain.

As near as we can calculate it, the United States, taking the most favorable New York accounts of her arrival off Sandy Hook, made the passage in 13 days and 6 hours. The Niagara in 12 days and 10 hours, without deducting her two hours stop at Halifax.—[Boston Traveller. Assassinated - The Matamoras Flag of May

says that Capt. Thomas Portley, of Company F, 10th infantry, was waylaid and shot by private Francis Darlington, on Sunday, the 7th ult. Capt. Portley lingered until the next day, when he died The Trenton State Gazette says that Michael

Fogarty, wife and daughter, and Catharine Ray-mond and daughter, were drowned at Milliham Ba in on Sunday evening as they were returning

Thirteen children came near being pois death in Cincinnati, by a woman who gave them es-sence of hemlock, which she mistook for liquorice. Set Them Free .- The Cincinnati Commercial say

that a Southern gentlemen, who has been stopping at the Broadway, in that city, formally liberated six slaves who had come with him, and made ample pro-vision for their future welfare. What is to be Done?-The 4th of March, in 1849 falls on Sunday, and unless the inauguration takes place on Saturday, America will be without a Presi-

lent. We learn from the Somerville (Tenn.) Reporter, that a terrible tornado passed over that county last week. Not less than 100,000 panes of glass were broken in that county slone. Houses, timber, and fences prostrated in all directions, and horses and cattle killed. The crops were injured severely. The town of Lagrange suffered dreadfully.

Suicide. Mr. Freeman Ryder, the Postmaster at West Brewster, committed suicide on Thursday morning, ty hanging himself. Mr. R. had been partially deranged for some time past.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion—Thirty Lives Lost.
The steamboat Andrew Lenney, Capt. Miller, exploded on the Tombighee river, Alahama, on Sunday, 28th ult. Thirty persons were killed or missing, twelve badly wounded, and two dreadfully scalded. The boat sunk soon after the explosion, and the wounded were conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where the best medical attention was provided.

Death of Judge Ward. Hon. Joshua H. Ward one of the Judges of the Municipal Court and the Court of Common Pleas, expired on Monday morn ing, after a very short illness, at his residence in Salem. His disease was stranguary. Judge Ward was the youngest member of the Bench, being about thirty-five years of age.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, March, 1846 and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to core, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It was known many years ago, that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medic-inal properties. Indeed, this fact was well known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physistant, at Mielozyn, between Gnesen and Wreschen, the Polish force at that time amounting to 13,000 men. According to the Breslauer Zeitung, the Poles had lost 7500 in killed and wounded during the battle, near Miloshw, on the 4th May. The same journal states, that during the contest at Zokalew, where the Poles defeated the Prussians, the former had some hundreds of their men burnt to death in a sheepfoid, which the latter blocked up and set fire to. bination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the cheat and throat-diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we

> None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing ton-street, Boston, and by Druggists generally the United States and British Provinces.

EXTRAORDINARY OPERATION. We are happy to notice an operation performed by Dr. Morton, dentist, 19 Tremont Row. The patient was a lady about thirty years of age, who had lost all of her teeth in the upper jaw, and visited the city for the purpose of having them supplied. On inquiring of her friends who to get to perform the operation, she was referred to one of the oldest and most celebrated dentists in the city, who told her she could not have the teeth put in on the almospheric principle; and feeling a great aversion to having her mouth lumbered with the machinery springs, she determined to return home without accomplishing her object. By the advice of a friend, however, she was induced to call on Dr. Morton, at whose office, to her great delight, she had a whole set of teeth inserted upon the atmospheric principle, in a few hours after she took her seat for the operation. Instead of its being found impossible for them to be supported on this princiher seat for the operation. Instead of its being to impossible for them to be supported on this priple, a four pound weight was attached to the pland raised from the floor, the plate remaining in its place. The patient can be seen, and will others who saw the operation, testify to the fact.

Ma. Entron:

Having seen in the Watchman, a few weeks since, an editorial notice of 'Improvements in Dentistry,' I was induced to make a trial of this new method of inserting teeth, and called upon Messrs. Grandin & Dudley, corner of Washington street and Central Court, and had a front tooth inserted by them. The operation has given me the most perfect satisfaction, being enabled to make constant use of the tooth, which is as firm and solid as any of my natural teeth, and not in the slightest degree troublesome, and so which is as firm and solid as any or my natural teeth, and not in the slightest degree troublesome, and so close in its resemblance to the rest, that my friends have pointed to others as the artificial tooth. This method is peculiar and ingenious, there being an entire absence of wood and all absorbants, thus preventing the liability of the root to decay, and rendering the tooth permanent and solid as the most perfect natural tooth.—Christian Watchman.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Money received from May 5 to June 5, 1848. Received proceeds A. S. Fair at Worcester, \$768 70 Received of W. W. Brown for his collections: At Kingston 6 62, at Bellingham 75c, at Worester 7, Leicester 2 25, Warren 6 76, from Norfolk Co. S. at Dedham 8 55, at West Brookfield 3, East Bradford 1 37, from J. M'Coinbe, Georgetown, 5, E. G. Ellit 5, Moses Wright 1,

Ellit 5, Moses Wright 1,

Received of L. Woodbury, Manchester, for
donations received by him:

From L. Woodbury 5, J. C. Webb 3,
William Wheaton 2, Henry Elwell 3, Wm.
S. Babcock 2, E. B. S. Vennard 2,
Daniel Hildreth 2, B. R. Stacy 2, Andrew
Johnson 1, John Bigwood 1, Wm. Domican 1, Arthur Story 1,

Received of Francis Jackson, to redeem
pledge made at Convention,

SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Treasurer Mass. A. S. Seciety 47 33

200 00

Brookline, June 5, 1848.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

Proceedings of the Anti-Sabbath Convention, held in the Melodeon, Boston, March 23d and 24th; containing the speeches of Charles C. Burleigh, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, John W. Browne, Theodore Parker, Henry C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., and John M. Spear ; tcgether with an exhibition of the spirit of the Clergy and the Religious Press. Also embodying the views of Luther, Melancthon, Tyndale, Calvin, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, and Archbishop Whately, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath. The whole making a very neat and compact pamphlet of 168 pages. Price, 25 cents single; five copies for one dollar; \$2,25 per dozen. Every friend of human progress should endeavor to procure a copy of this pamphlet, and to circulate it far and wide. For sale by Bela Marsh, at 25 Cornhill; and also at 21 Cornhill.

> ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. EASTERN APRIES.

The Anti-Slavery Conventions in the Eastern part of the State will be held as follows; commencing in

Stoneham, Essex County, Saturday and Sunday, June 17 and 18. Reading, (Lectures by P. Pillsbury,) Tuesday evening, June 20, and following evenings. Medford, (Lecture by W. W. Brown,)

Tuesday evening, June 20. West Cambridge, (do. do.) Thursday, June 22. Laurence, (annual meeting Essex Co. Society,)

Saturday and Sunday, June 24 and 25. Georgetown, Wednesday and Thursday, 28 and 20.

Gloucester, Saturday and Sunday, July 1 and 2. Abington, (Plymouth County,) Tuesday, July 4.

The above Conventions will be attended by PAR-KER PILLSBURY and WM. W. BROWN, Agents of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and others, of which due notice may be expected, from time to time. For the meeting at Lawrence, see the official notice of the Secretary of the Essex Co. Anti-Sla-

very Society. Tr The announcement of Conventions in the interior of the State must be deferred till next week.

The announcement of Conventions in the interor of the State must be deferred till next week.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent Mass. A. S. Society. ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of three dollars from Warren Lincold of Raynham, in aid of fugitive slaves.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, of Lynn, will speak in Union Hall, Neponset, next Sunday, at 21-2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on Anti-Slavery and kindred re-

ESSEX COUNTY, AWAKE!

ANNUAL MERTING OF THE ESSEX COUNTY ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY.—The arnual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in
Lawrence, June 24th and 25th, Saturday and Sunday commencing at 2 1.2 o'clock, P. M.
Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster,
W. Phillips, (if possible,) C. L. Remond, J. N. Buffum and others will be present.
Abolitionists of Essex County, what say you,
will you heed this call, and give your attendance?
Pray remember your work is not yet done, that
your presence and co-operation are necessary to hasten
the time when the chain shall fall from off the bondman, and he shall rise, A MAN.
In behalf of the Board of Managers,

In behalf of the Board of Managers,

SAMUEL MAY, JR.

LECTURES BY S. S. AND A. K. FOSTER. These distinguished and devoted advocates of the lave will lecture at Marlboro', on Sunday, June 11, morning, afternoon and evening; and at Rutland, on Sunday, June 18, at 5 o'clock.

WILLIAM W. BROWN.

Once a slave in Missouri, and now an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the following named towns :-Barre, Tuesday, — 6.

New Braintree, Thursday, — 8.

N. Brookfield, Saturday and Sunday, — 10 and 11.

Ware Village, Tuesday, — 13.

N. B. The above meetings will be held in the evening only, excepting on Sunday, when they

evening only, excepting on Sunday, when they will be held during the day also, if the necessary arrangements are made. Abolitionists in the above towns are earnestly requested to give their indispen-sable aid in securing places, and giving due notice of these lectures.

DIED—In Walpole, May 26th, Mr. Lewis Fisher, aged 42. He left many friends to mourn his sudden exit. His life corresponded with his profession. He was a friend of the down-trodden and oppressed, and an earnest advocate for peace, temperance, and moral reform. He often spoke of the uncertainty of life, and the importance of being prepared for death, or the coming of the Lord. In short, his appeared to be the life of the Christian, and his friends have the satisfaction of feeling that he has gone to rest in peace. His afflicted companion is comforted with this assurance. His three small children are not of age to realize their loss. Several of the friends with whom he has met for several years for the service of God, spoke at the funeral in a very consoling man-

ORIGINAL TEA STORE.

THE CHINA TEA COMPANY

No. 198 Washington street, H AVE now been established six years; they deal Black and Green Tea imported into this country, and deal for Cash only.

The success which has attended their efforts durative this country and the success which has attended their efforts durative this country.

ing this time is without a parallel. They now offer for the inspection of Dealers, one of the largest and most varied stocks in the country, at their principal warehouse, 198 WASHINGTON STREET, and solicit country traders, before purchasing their supplies, to call at this

Great Tea Warehouse. Whilst at the same time, to accommodate families and hotel keepers, they offer FIVE POUND LOTS,

as follows .—
5 lbs. Ningyong Oolong, an extra black Tea, for 5 lbs. Strong Young Hyson,

5 lbs. Young Hyson, delicious flavor, 2 25 5 lbs. super. Old Hyson, 5 lbs. Souchong, (sold elsewhere 50 cts. per 3 00

lb.,) lb.,) 1 25 10 lbs. good ground Coffee, 1 00

An experienced and native China-man superintends the Tea department. Money can be sent by mail, by friends coming to the city, or by Express men, and the package will be sent by return. No travelling agent is employed by the Company. Strangers visiting the city are invited to call.

Agents are appointed in every town, upon application, post paid, to the proprietors, to whom is given THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE IN PRICE, AND EVERY SECURITY AS TO QUALITY

AND EVERY SECURITY AS TO QUALITY.

In consequence of the great reduction in the price of Teas and Coffees, we are enabled to give EXTRA QUALITIES

for the old prices; and it is acknowledged by many persons, that they cannot get so good Tea of any kind,
PAY WHAT PRICE THEY MAY,

as the Young Hyson at 50 cents, and the Ningyong Oolong, at 40 cents, which are sold at 198 Washington street,
BY THE PROPRIETORS, REDDING & CO.

MR. PARKER'S DISCOURSE, OCCASIONED by the Death of John Quiney
Adams: Delivered at the Melodeon in Boston,
March 5, 1848. Just published by BELA MARSH,
25 Cornhill. Price 20 cents.

paign. Onward, then, friends of liberty !

such a prostitution of the musical talent and anti- more individuals. slavery character of the Hutchinsons. Having rewelfare, than by rebuking them as publicly as they It was not an occasion for private remonstrance, or for the choice of officers, &c. private repentance; for the deed was perpetrated one pledged to be true to the slave, let who would hope to see thousands present. prove treacherous. Several weeks elapsed, but they ook no notice of the remarks upon their conduct, that appeared in the Liberator and other anti-slavery papers. Not a whisper was heard from any of them, expressive of regret that they had been guilty of such folly. It was under these circumstances, that at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery

certs. In England, they were as much indebted to

with the pleasure or satisfaction that it had hitherto given. But that was no time to ascertain their real intention. When, however, on the subsequent day, they again presented themselves, and sung another song, it seemed a favorable opportunity to get them to undo the evil they had done, in a frank and manly way. Wendell Phillips rose, therefore, in behalf of the cause, and, alluding to the fact that they had sung in praise of that hoary champion of slavery, Henry Clay, but a short time previous, to the grief of their numerous anti-slavery friends, expressed the houses were given up to the solders. Coffee, we are informed, was stream about the streets like stones, and through mere wantonness hundreds of bags were thrown into the river.

In the mean time, the President having put under a serious conspiracy against him in the capital (by which some hundreds in that town have lost their lives), marched with his army from Port au Prince to Aquin, to make a conjunction with the troops of Gen. Jean Claude, where he stayed for more than a week, and Gen. Lelievre, another of the rebels, suffered death. We are sorry to record that in this city

This interesting occurrence having been appro-

of his impediment-i. e. to get rid of his slaves. Those who have never heard Frederick Douglass

the s of WAS anthis

iae, erthe 50-

ng. ond n! nd ret ion,

80 lly. ted huld [a on# ve Na ıld

ets lo ca thhe em the leo vethe dy, the

the and 98, ess

ny-not toby oW rth

ROOMS IN CAMBRIDGEPORT. A Parlor pleasant location (not far from the City Hall) in Cambridgeport, to a gentleman and wife, or insige gentleman, with or without board. Address Lock, box No. 5, Boston Post Office.

WM. W. BROWN! A FUGITIVE SLAVE

POR sale at this Office, a Lecture delivered before the Female Anti-Slavery Society of Salen, at Lyceum Hall, Nov. 14, 1847, by Wm. W. Brown, a Fogitive Slave—5 cents single, 50 cents a dozen, and \$3 50 a hundred.

NEW AND IMPORTANT WORK.

MAN-MIDWIFERY EXPOSED, and the Ed.

LA ucation and Employment of Midwirea Adro. cated. By Samuel Gregory, A. M. Fifty large tavo pages—price 25 cts For sole at 25, Combail.

NEW BOOKS. NEW BOOKS.

SOME Thoughts on the most Christian use of the Sunday. A Sermos preached at the Melodeon, on Sunday, Jan. 30, by Theodore Parker. Price, 15

Pious Frauds: or the admissions of the Church

Just published, and for sale by Bela Marsh, No.

ATHOL WATER CURE

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of invalids, especially those suffering from chronic disease, to his Hydropathic establishment in Athol, Mass.

His house was opened for the reception of patients

His house was opened for the reception of patients last season, and it is believed offers excellent facilities for a philosophic and thorough course in flydropathy. The supply of water is abandant, and in

pathy. The supply of water is abundant, and purity has been pronounced 'equal to water on a distilled.' The location is quite eligible, being lot a short distance from the V. & M. R. Road The vicinity abounds in a variety of scenery, and has charming grounds for walks and rambles. So that

charming grounds for wants and ramores. So that with the water, suitable regimen, mountain air, and exercise, patients can scarcely fail to obtain the heathful results for which they labor.

The following case illustrates this remark. Mrs. B., wife of Dea. B., of Warwick, Mass., aged about was brought to me last August.

B., wife of Dea. B., of Warwick, Mass, aged about thirty-five years, was brought to me last August Her case presented the following phenomena. If placed in an erect position, and left unsupported, the forthwith fell backward to the ground. If being well supported, she made an effort to walk, either

well supported, she made an effort to walk, either foot, when carried forward, despite her efforts to the contrary, would cross the other. She had been in this condition nearly a year. Her treatment commenced the 16th of Sept., and was continued to the 25th Oct., only, when she left, so far recovered as to be able to walk half a mile with ease. Since her return to her family, she has continued her halfs with corresponding improvement in her health She

with corresponding improvement in her health. Sta now attends to her domestic duties, and with the

assistance of a small girl, does the work of her far

Patients are desired to bring three comfortables

one pair of woolen blankets, one pair of sheets, half a dozen towels marked, with old linen for bandages Terms, from 5 to 10 dollars per week, secording to the necessities or choice of the patients. Those who are less particular in the selection of

rooms, or are willing to occupy them in common with others, will be charged less.

Athol, March, 1848. GEORGE HOYT.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

IN PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS

ASTHMA, CHRONIC AFFECTIONS AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. FROST

CAN BE CONSULTED BY PATIENTS AT HIS OFFICE,

No. 57 Cambridge Street,

WHERE he treats the above Complaints by

W new and decided improved method, by which the Patient is principally released of the nausating effects of continued taking of paues, but receive his medicine by INHALATION to the parts affected, by

that the healthy parts of the system need not be affected and sickened by the curative remedy, thus giving a practical remedy to the disease, and leaving

city are requested to be as minute as possible is the detail of their cases, as to the duration of their com-

plaints, the symptoms, age, habits of living, occupa-tion, &c. Address Post Path-advice gralis.

NOTE.—The most prevalent of all diseases incided to our climate,—CONSUMPTION,—may generally be traced to a slight cold. By an estimate not long since made, it appears that upwards of our number of the control of the

AND FIFTY THOUSAND die annually of Pulmonary Complaints. TTAKE HEED, DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS. lyes novi9

DR. JONAS W. CHAPMAN,

OF unrivalled reputation as a THOMSONIAN PHYSICIAN in this city, may be consulted daily at his office, Temple street, second door from Cambridge street.

Cambridge street.

Dr. C. having been many years associated with Dr. Samuel Thomson, the discoverer and founce of the system of medical practice which bears is name, has nad signal opportunities of perfecting himself in this important and popular science, as is note attending physician in many families in which Dr. Thomson introduced his principles and practice of medicine from twenty to forty years since. During his long experience as a Physician, Dr.

During his long experience as a Physician, Br. C. has been called to attend many cases which had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the Old School, and numerous patients can be consulted on application at the office.

MIDWIFERY in preparing a present of the school and the office.

MIDWIFERY is peculiarly successful under this treatment, and the mother that has been treated under the old and the new systems, is always ready to give her testimony in favor of the new, and against the old mineral.

THE NEW MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

at the corner of Cambridge and Temple streets, is constantly supplied with all the vegetable remedies which are contained in Thomson's Meteria Medica. The ANTI-SCORBUTIC SYRUP, for scrotches

The RENOVATING PILLS, for Berrousness,

the old mineral practice.

nature to pursue its true course

BOSTON.

25 Cornhill, where may also be had Mr Prince cellent work on the History of the Bible.

Price 12 1.2 cents

against the Inspi ation of the Bible. By Parker illsbury. Price 10 cents.

Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave

ritten by himself.

POETRY.

From the Univercalum and Spiritual Philosopher. THE VOYAGERS. INSCRIBED TO MY BROTHER.

BY THEODORE H. PRICE. Happy Voyagers were we, Gliding o'er life's placid stream : Seven in all, with spirits free; Ah! it seems now all a dream Seven in all we sped along, 'Mid the sunshine and the flowers, While the light and merry song

Told what happiness was ours And the brook went on its way, Singing like a gladsome child, Winding where the sunbeams play, Gliding through the woodland wild. Sunshine gleaming over head, Sunshine filling every heart, Not a care to us was wed, That could sadness e'er impart.

But a storm arose one day, And a Voyager departed, Whither, then, we could not say, But it left us all sad-hearted. Ah, we missed its presence bright, As we journeyed on our way, Wond'ring why it left our sight, In another land to strav.

Years like pleasant dreams have flown, Tice now stem the tide together, One by one the barks went down, In the dark and stormy weather All alone we glide along, But Life's sky seems now less fair, For the mem'ries 'round us throng, Taking us where angels are!

Ah, the river's growing wide, And the current, oh how deep ! While away we swifter glide, Where the winds no longer sleep. Soon the land will fade from sight. And the Ocean storms be ours, Day will dwindle into Night, Gone will be Life's summer hours.

We will nobly bear our part, Though the winds may adverse be, For we know a Father's heart Yearns to greet us o'er the sea. O'er the trackless waste we roam. By the storm and tempest driven, We are hastening toward home, There to greet the loved in Heaven! New-York, April, 1848.

Psalm LXXII. 4 .- God shall break in pieces the

Curse of thy kind, with fiend synonymous, Dread retribution bath unsheathed its sword, And but awaits the mandate of the Lord To strike the guilty ; justice leads the van Of awiul vengeance to the aid of man Against the spoiler, who would dare efface God's image from a portion of the race. What though protected in a church's fold, By sordid priests, corrupted by thy gold; These change God's temple to a robber's den, Or praise with such as curse the day before A human brother writhing in his gore. Oh impious mockery! oblations vain! The self-doomed Pharisee was far more sane. On lifeless flesh the worm may feed its brood, But thou dost batten on the living blood. Such hellish traffic and unhallow'd lust At death will lay thee in dishonor'd dust; Thy very presence will pollute the clay, For thee, humanity will drop no tear, But devils howl discordant at thy bier; While from its precints all will hurry by, Nor friendship linger to bestow one sigh. No ray will gild the deep and hideous gl That will forever shroud thy trackless tomb, Nor voice be heard to break its silence drear. While human love shall live, or human fear-Save one to curse (O may it reach the poles!) The man who traffics in immortal souls!

Land, language, class or creed, Wherever lives the hate of crime, Or love of lofty deed; Wherever Freedom's martyrs weep,

Or Freedom's altar flames;
All lips shall burn, all bosoms leap, At mention of your names

In fast'ning praise endures ; If aught of glory SBALL NOT die, On, gallant men! 'tis yours! Strong trust ye claim, and grateful pride, From those your strife has freed; And nations watch you eager-eyed, And bid your cause ' God speed !'

The storm may rave again: Be merciful! so pure a cause Should wear no spot or stain Be hopeful! from the rising sun The darkest clouds will fly : Be glad! for surely ye have won A name that shall not die!

Ay ! breathe a prayer, yet low and deep ! The tears that nations shed Fall on that mound, whose dust ve keep O'er Gallia's patriot dead! Well rest the brave ! yet living still Their spirit's voice shall be ; Through every age the words shall thrill-

From the North Star.

Hark! the song of the free, From the hills to the sea, Through the world rolls; Every slave quits his chains, From the fair southern plains,

Freedom's light has gone forth, From the Star of the North, With a wakening ray; And the dark night of woe Has all vanished like snow.

Strike the loud chorus high, Let it sound through the sky All the world is free ! Truth and Right, long assailed, Now at last have prevailed Over slavery!

Leicester, (Eng.)

THE MAN-STEALER OR SLAVEHOLDER'S DOOM.

Exonus xxi. 16 .- And he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death.'

O wretch, beyond all others infamous, And pray with men who steal their fellow-men, And nought will bloom above thy heart's decay.

> BRAVE HEARTS OF FRANCE. Brave hearts of France! in every time,

If aught of good, devout and high,

Be wakeful! though the blast should pause,

" WE DIED-AND FRANCE IS FREE!"

BONG.

To the far poles.

In the glad day.

REFORMATORY.

REMARKS OF LUCRETIA MOTT, At the late Anti-Sabbath Convention in Boston. [REPORTED BY H. M. PARKHURST.] LUCRETIA MOTT, of Philadelphia, addressed the

I have little to add to what has been already said upon this subject. Much that I could not have spo-ken so well, has been said for me by others. I am great error is in imagining that the highest good is glad to be here, to have an opportunity of hearing found in their church. Hence their zeal and prosthe discussions, and also to give countenance to this elyting spirit. important movement for the progress of the religious world. The distinction has been clearly and ably idea, and made to understand the real consecration drawn, between mere forms and rituals of the Church, of time. In order to do this, not only should this and practical goodness; between the consecration of Convention be held, and resolutions, urging the carman, and the consecration of days, the dedication of rying out of our principles, be passed; but we should

But might we not go further, and shew that we are not to rely so much upon books, even upon the the Scriptures. It is well, however, inasmuch as the faith of a large part of the professors of Christianity rests upon this book, to shew that certain also of their own teachers bear witness to the truth we advocate.

It seemed to me that the views of the last speaker went further to sanctify the book, than his own principles would justify. I thought the same of the remarks of Theodore Parker, made yesterday, with regard to the day, and wished to allude to it in his presence, but there was no opportunity. There seemed to be a little confusion, when he spoke of not hallowing the day, and yet considered it essential that there should be this religious observance. Does not such an admission lead the advocates of it into kind of compromise? and to build again that which they are called to destroy '? It is observable, is nearly all the advance steps in theological points, particularly when there is a reluctance to acknowledge the heresy, and a desire to appear orthodox.

Those who differ from us would care little for at Anti-Sabbath Convention, which should come to the conclusion that, after all, it would be best to have one day in seven set apart for religious parposes. Few intelligent clergymen will now admit, that they consecrate the day in any other sense, or that there is any inherent holiness in it. If you should agree that this day should be for more holy purposes than other days, you have granted much that they ask Is not this Convention prepared to go farther than this? to dissent from this idea, and declare openly. that it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day That it is the consecration of all our time to God and to goodness, that is required of us? Not by demure piety; not by avoiding innocent recreation on any tious action of those, who believe they may more day of the week; but by such a distribution of time as shall give sufficient opportunity for such intellec- But if we take the ground, that all should rather tual culture and spiritual improvement, as our mental and religious nature requires. There would not then be the necessity of a devotion of the seventh part of our time, even for the rational improvement that our friend yesterday considered so essential.

In the Scripture authority, however, as it has been cited, it might have been shown, that, even in the times of the most rigid Jewish observance, it was regarded only as a shadow of good things to come. '1 gave them also my Sabbaths to be a sign unto them." The distinction was then made, by the more faithful and discerning of their people, between mere formal worship and practical goodness. 'Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill? He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness, and speaketh the truth in his heart.' When these things were not done, even the templeworship became an abomination; the Sabbaths, the ard of true worship.

and principles of the ancients, of those who are not heart; and in case he opens the door, will come in. regarded as coming within any divine enclosure, but Nor is it uncommon for Orthodox people, in times of who are looked upon as heathen, we should find religious excitement, to say, Christ has come among abundant recognition of practical Christianity. Who us; or to say of a Christian, Christ is with him. is it that tells us that the testimony of a Socrates is But we do not attempt to point out every occur not equally corroborative of truth, with the testimony rence which may be called a coming of Christ. We of a Paul? 'That certain authorities, bound in a cer- have undertaken to discuss, partially, those great tain way, are of higher credence, than that which events which, in prophecy, are called so; and, from has come through other channels? Man is man, and a knowledge of events which have fulfilled certain his rational and spiritual natures are worthy of re- predictions, we learn the definitions of prophetic spect. His testimony is corroborative in every age terms, and are hence enabled to judge of what will of the world, let it come from what source it may, be the fulfilment of those yet in the future. while in accordance with truth.

to take this as our sufficient authority? Suppose some of them had been so under their Jewish prejuancients, whether Prophets or Apostles, or the 'beloved Son of God ' himself, sufficient for the entire regulation of our action at the present day ? No: Jesus testified to his disciples, that when the spirit of truth was come, they should be taught all things, and should do the things which he did, and greater The people were not then prepared for more. The time would come when that which was spoken in the ear, in closets, should be proclaimed on the housetop. He urged upon his disciples to keep their eye

single, that their whole body might be full of light. His practice, then, in any of these observances, is not sufficient authority for us. We are not required ylon, or, which is the same thing, the terrible beast, to walk in the exact path of our predecessors, in any of our steps through life. We are to conform to the spirit of the present age, to the demand of the pres- bishop of Rome was made universal bishop in the ent life. Our progress is dependant upon our acting out our convictions. New bottles for new wine now, as in days past. Let us not be ashamed of the gospel we profess, so far as to endeavor to qualify it with any orthodox ceremonies or expressions. must be willing to stand out in our heresy; especially, as already mentioned, when the duty of Sabbath observance is carried to such an extent, that it is regarded, too generally, a greater crime to do an innocent thing on the first day of the week,-to use the needle, for instance,-than to put a human being on the auction-block on the second day ;-a greater crime to engage in harmless employment or the first day, than to go into the field of battle, and slay our fellow-beings, either on that or other days of the week! While there is this palpable inconsis tency, it is demanded of us, not only to speak plainly, but to act out our convictions, and not seem to harmonize with the religious world generally, when our

F. J. M. theory is not in accordance with theirs.

Many religionists apparently believe that they are consecrating man to the truth and the right, when they convert him to their creeds-to the scheme of salvation, and plan of redemption. They, therefore, are very zealous for the traditions of their fathers, and for the observance of days; while at the same time, as already mentioned, they give countenance to war, slavery, and other evils; no because they are wholly reckless of the condition of

The religious world ought to be disabused of this the Church, and the dedication of our lives to God. be prepared to issue tracts, and scatter them over the land. This has been done, to some extent. There are several copies here, of a tract published a year or Bible itself, as upon the higher revelation within us? two ago in Philadelphia, on this question, by one, who, not feeling qualified to write, spoke to his friend The time is come, and especially in New England is it come, that man should judge of his own self what is right, and that he should seek authority less from and agreed to furnish the means. This is the right kind of zeal, leading to individual labor, not mere conventional interest. The more is it called for, on account of the extraordinary efforts in holding Sabbath Conventions, &c. Men of talents and reputed religious worth are going about the country, making exertions to establish a Sabbath, to increase its obligations, and the necessity of its observance, on the part of the people. The editors of some of the daily papers in Phila-

delphia, especially since the issue of the Anti-Sabbath Call, are catering to the religious sentiment, praising the labors of Edwards and others, in travelling about for this purpose. In proportion as these publications go forth, should there be zeal on the part of the Anti-Sabbatarians, as they are called by way of distinction, to spread clear, intelligent, and liberal views on the subject. There should, therefore, be a generous appropriation of means, and funda to circulate information, and to enlighten the people, and a reasonable portion of our time and talents devoted to the cause. The reformer should advocate a portion of every day of the week, for mental and spiritual improvement, as well as innocent recrea tion, rather than give sanction to the idea, that the present arrangement is a wise distribution of time. In the existing state of society, while the laborer is overtasked, and has so little respite from his toil, we may indeed rejoice, that, by common consent, he has even this one day in seven to rest; when if he choose, he ought to be encouraged to go out with his family, in steamboats and railroad cars; and in the fields and woods he might offer acceptable homage and worship to the Highest. This exercise of his right need not interfere at all with the conscienacceptably worship God in temples made with hands assemble on that day to worship, and hear what is

yielding the very point for which we are called to gether. Many of us verily believe that there is, on the whole, material harm done to the people, in these false observances, and in the dogmas which are taught as religious truth. So believing, we should endeavor to discourage this kind of devotion of the time, and correct these errors, by plain speaking and honest walking-rather than, by our example and our admissions, do that which shall go to strengthen superstition, and increase idolatry in the land.

called religious instruction, there is danger of our

THE COMING OF CHRIST ... NO. VIII. BY OZIAS NORCROSS.

17. We have now taken a passing view of thos holy meetings, he was weary of them. Their clear- events called ' the coming of Christ, the day of the sighted prophets spoke in the name of the Highest, Son of Man, the great day of the wrath of the to those who had violated the law of right : 'I hate, Lamb,' &c., which we believe to have passed. Oth-I despise your feast-days. The new moons and Sab- er events, less remarkable, it seems, are sometimes baths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting.' They were called to amend their ways and their doings—to do ner may be recognized a coming of Christ to him. justly, to love mercy, and walk humbly. There is Hence he says, (Rev. iii. 20,) ' Behold I stand'at the now, as there ever has been, but one test-one stand- door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in and sup with him,
If we were better acquainted with the doctrines and he with me.' Christ has come to the door of his

The first future event, of this kind, is predicted It has been said here, that we are not bound by (Rev. xvi. 15) in these words: Behold I come as a the Old Testament; But are we to bind ourselves to thief.' This coming of Christ is evidently exhibited the New Testament authority? Enough has already under the pouring out of the seventh vial of the been quoted from that book, to prove all that we wrath of God; and there follows a great earthquake, would ask, with regard to the day. There is no (verse 18,) the greatest known since men were upon testimony, no evidence there found, that will author- the face of the earth. From this, we anticipate ize the consecration of one day above another. Jesus greater commotions than have ever yet taken place recognized no such distinction; and the Apostle Paul among men. Europe and its vicinity appear to be said, Let every man be fully persuaded in his own the place designated for these transactions; where mind. He that regardeth the day, unto the Lord he (verse 13) the dragon, that is, monarchy—the beast, doth regard it; and he that regardeth not the day, unto that is, the established church-Mahomedanism or the Lord he doth not regard it.' These equally give the false prophet, have already gathered themselves God thanks. There is all this liberal view, and it is well together in an alliance, 'to the battle of the great to bring it before the people. But, after all, are we day of God Almighty.' In these commotions, 'every island fled away, and the mountains were not found,' (verse 20.) From this we understand, that dices, as to teach the importance of the observance all distinctions in society will be levelled. The of the day: would that have made it obligatory on terms, mountains and islands, are employed in the us? No, we are not called to follow implicitly any opening of the 6th seal, which, as we have seen, preoutward authority. Suppose that Jesus himself had dicted a revolution in the government; and we infer said, with regard to the day, as he did in allusion to that the prediction, here given, foretells a revolution John's baptism, ' Suffer it to be so now,' would that of the same nature. In this prediction (verse 21) a have made it binding on us? Is the example of the great hail falls upon men. Here anarchy and lawless outrage are obviously foreshown. have cut off the light of heaven; that is, they have destroyed the power of government; and from these same clouds, violence and outrage proceed.

This is obviously the same thing that is predicted by Daniel, (vii. 9,) and called by him the casting down of the thrones; that is, the overthrow of mon archy. But, if the thrones of Europe be cast down. that of the Pope must also fall, as, in fact, John says, (Rev. xiv. 19,) . Great Babylon came in remembrance before God, to give unto her the cup of the wine of the fierceness of his wrath.' Now this Babsignifying the church of Rome, was to continue in his terror 42 months; that is, 1260 years. The year 606; and as this appears to be the rise of the beast, we look for the termination of his power as early as the year 1866. Hence we infer that this coming of Christ will take place, or begin to take

We place, before that year. But even this, which is the fifth great event recognised as a coming of Christ, is not the last event so called. According to Daniel, after the thrones are cast down, the Ancient of Days did sit. But (vii. 13,) one like the Son of Man' is represented as coming to the Ancient of Days, and receiving 'domin ion and glory and a kingdom, that all people, nations and languages should serve him.' Hence it appears to be at this point, that Christ takes the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. It is here that Christ takes hi great power, and reigns; not that his kingdom be comes a kingdom of this world, but the kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of Christ. It is here that the kingdom and the greatness of the

mencement of the thousand years predicted by John, (Rev. xx.,) during which Satan shall be bound, to deceive the nations no more, during this time.

Daniel has pointed out three great events, (vii.)-13,) as including heads, introduced by the term I beheld, or 'I saw.'

These are, firstly, 'The thrones were cast down Secondly, The beast was slain, and his body de-

Thirdly, One like the Son of Man came with the clouds of heaven.

He has also specified three points of time, evidently designed to show when these events will take place. The first point of time is (xii. 7) at the ternination of three and a half times; that is, three and an half years, which is 42 months; the same as is given by John for the continuance of the beast. This termination probably is, as we have seen, near the year 1866, when the thrones of monarchy will

The second point specified is (verse 11) the clos of 1290 days, which brings us to the year 1896, at which time may be expected the death of the beast,

that is, the extinction of the papal church. The third point of time is (verse 12) the close of 1335 days, which comes down to the year 1941. Blessed,' says the prophet, 'is he that comes' to this time. It is here that 'one like the Son of Man' omes in the clouds of heaven to the Ancient of no further than it is our duty to aid in advancing

But we doubt not, that many who pray for these events, on seeing their approach, will fight against and usages, in the universal kingdom of Christ, will

Such is human depravity, that every reformation, every advance of truth has been opposed by the pro-fessed friends of truth. How far this will continue to be the case, we cannot tell; but the fact should teach us to take heed, 'lest haply we be found to fight against God.'

a short work will the Lord make upon the earth.' He will cut it short in righteousness.' Amen.

From the Portland Pleasure Boat.

fence argued against admitting the dying testimo- fully equal to the sample. ny of the murdered man as evidence, because he was an infidel. He said, 'An infidel—one who denies the existence of a God and a future state, cannot be sworn, and an oath or appeal to God is the oalst instance. the only tie that a human tribunal can have upon the truth of a witness."

Not a word was said against the moral character

up my pen in defence of infidelity; but for the purpose of proving to these papers that they, themselves, are infidels. They profess to believe in the bible and in God, while in their practices they both. The command of God, through Christ man were nicely fitted to each other. and the New Testament, is, 'Swear not at all,' so

such canting hypocrites can find support enough to keep them in the editorial chair. Just look at it well. They pronounce a man an infidel because he cannot believe the bible, while themselves are denying its truth by requiring an oath, and declar-ing that an oath is the only tie that a human tribuall men were like themselves, possessing no love for truth, totally deprayed, and determined never to do right only when dogged up to it by the fear of the law or the devil. They know that the oath, as now used in courts, is nothing but mockery. They know that the courts swear witnesses to tell the truth, and then permit lawyers to question, and threaten, and browbeat them, to make them lie. They know there is as much lying done in court, by witnesses under outh, as out of court by those who have too much regard to truth to take an outh. Yet the canting hypocrites will whine about infidels that are better men than themselves, while by the very act of requiring an oath, they prove ther selves infidels in practice,—deniers of Christ ar selves infidels in practice,—deniers of Christ and the New Testament, and unworthy of belief. People whose religion consists in the fear of the reopie whose rengion consists in the fear of the law and the devil—who see no beauty in truth and goodness, and who must be driven by fear to speak truth or perform good acts, are apt to think all others like themselves, and it is not at all strange that they think 'an oath is the only tie that a huthat they think 'an oath is the only the man and man tribunal can have upon the truth of a witness.' Such men were converted by an old-fashioned whirlwind of fear—driven into the church by the fear of the devil, where they have been kept by the same fear. If they could come to the light of truth, they would see that there are some in the world that love truth for truth's sake, that adore goodness for goodness' sake, and can speak truth and per a good from a living principle of love for truth goodness, and need not be driven by fear, nor bound by oath. The legislature of this State pass-ed an act a year or two since, that religious belief, or a want of it, should not disqualify a witness for being heard or believed in court. More of this

From the Suffolk (Eng.) Chroniele. BAPTISM OF A MAN GOING TO BE HANG-

At least, he was sprinkled, and this passed for baptism, or, as the folks term it, being 'kersened,' i. c., 'made a member of Christ, a child of God, and whose recisites attacks the artillery of medical sci au inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. This happened in the instance of William Dawson, who, at the last Durham Assizes, was convicted of having shot the gamekeeper of the Duke of Cleveland, and who also, with his accomplice, Thompson, was happened in the instance of William Dawson, who, at the last Durham Assizes, was convicted of having shot the gamekeeper of the Duke of Cleveland, and who also, with his accomplice, Thompson, was left for execution. It seems that the early guardians of the former had put no faith in the christening rite, so that, in his case, it was omitted; but the unhappy man, it appears, was now informed that, without this, he could not have 'the Sucrament,' nor Christian burial, and, of course, could not 'in herit the kingdom of heaven.' But, query—if he is now made a fit inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, and so destined for ever to live in a 'holy heaven,' can he be unfit to live out his 'little bour' in a world like this? And if the State Church can so far prevail as to transform one convicted of murder

kingdom, under the whole heaven, shall be given to like a dog! A member of Christ, and yet hanged the people of the Most High. This is obviously the like a dog! An inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, and yet thus shamefully cut off from the earth Can this be a service acceptable and well-pleasing in the sight of God and of his Christ? And by whom is it done? Children of God hanging a child of God! Members of Christ hanging a member of Christ! And inheritors of the kingdom of heaven hanging a man they had themselves just now made an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven and with whom they expect to dwell in heaven for ever! If the man's thoughts were at liberty, wha might one fancy that his thoughts would be, as hooked at the two individuals, his solitary attendant under the fatal tree?

This in a moment brings me to my end; And this informs me I shall never die.'

'But then,' might it be added, 'how vastly co trarious must be those several authorities that ha

From the Glasgow Christian News, May 18. CHRISTIAS NON-RESISTANCE, in all its Importan Bearings, Illustrated and Defended. By Add BALLOU. Reprinted from the American edition Pp. 178. Edinburgh: Zeigler. Glasgow: Gallie

This is a cheap British reprint of the American work by the author, and we augur much good from its introduction into our country. We have read it from beginning to end with unabated in comes in the clouds of heaven to the Ancient of Days. This is what has been called the Millennium; and the events of this great day of the Son of Man, we shall not attempt to describe. Neither shall we discuss any event, called the coming of the Son of Man, which may take place afterwards. These things are so far from us, that they concern us no further than it is our duty to aid in advancing no further than it is our duty to aid in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom. To enlighten mankind, to build up the cause of Zion, to bring the world into the kingdom of Christ, and crown him King of nations, is the desire of every Christian.

But we doubt not, that many who pray for these them with all their might. So the Jews anxiously looked and prayed for the first coming of Christ; but when he came, they crucified him. It is by no means certain that this great work will be accomplished in the manner we expect, or that opinions ght against God.' support by its benign, majestic presence, and favors him with glorious visions of the time when

which will give our readers a glimpse of the con-tents of the volume; these are, 'Explanatory Defini-

GEN. CASS. Not a word was said against the moral character of the deceased. He might have disbelieved the existence of a God because he could not see Him, and yet might have cherished the most profound reverence for goodness and truth, and been a better man at heart and in actions than most who profess Christianity; but because he could not swear, his testimony must be rejected. He was called a beast, and the counsel declared in open court that he deserved no more notice than a beast, and poured abuse upon his name merely on account of his religious theory, while not a word was said against his life and conversation.

The orthodox papers, among them the 'Presbyterian, also the 'Christian Mirror,' which is lying for Carter, and aiding him in swindling and killing religious theory, while not a word was said against his life and conversation.

The orthodox papers, among them the 'Presbyterian,' also the 'Christian Mirror,' which is lying for Carter, and aiding him in swindling and killing the creditious, copy the argument of the counsel with peculiar satisfaction, not knowing that, in so doing, they condemn themselves.

Now let me be understood. I have not taken the cause of infidelity; but for the nur-

So soon as his party had completely regained power by the election of Polk, he proclaimed a war with England for Oregon 'inevitable,' and did his best to render it so. He fought to the last the Treaty whereby the Oregon boundary was settled, still clamoring for 54 deg. 40 m., even at the cost of a war. This was by no means his first effect to a war. This was by no means his first effort to embroil the country in that quarter. And the whole is impelled by the most sordid, selfish calculation is impelied by the most sordid, selfish calculation. He knows what are the worst passions of the worst class, and he is the very man to clamber eagerly and smilingly into a window of the White House, over a hundred thousand bleeding corpses of men slain, that his ambition might be satisfied.

On the great question of Free Soil against Slavery Extension, his course has been base beyond very Extension, his course has been base beyond example. He was originally (and the proof exists) an avowed champion of Free Soil. Even when he voted against the proposition in the last Congress, he declared himself devoted to the principle, but, this was not the propar time to affirm it,—it was improper to legislate on an abstraction, &c. &c. Thus he stood for a few months, when lo! out comes his letter to Tennessee, eating all his former words, and avowing himself a couvert to the Southern doctrine, that slavery may be legally established in any territorial acquisition of this country by the mere fact of a slaveholder choosing to migrate thither! So flagrant an instance of apos tacy and treachery has rarely or never been k

Cure for Hydrophobia.—We have been requested to publish the following, said to be a preventive of hydrophobia, as discovered by a French physician M. Cossar:—

* Take two tablespoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, in powder—mix it with half a pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed and frequently renewed. The chlorine of gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose registless attacks the aviillers of medical series.

Great Fishing .- One day last week, Messrs. D or the former had put no faith in the christening yie, so that, in his case, it was omitted; but the unhappy man, it appears, was now informed that, without this, he could not have 'the Sucrament,' nor Christian burial, and, of course, could not 'in herit the kingdom of heaven.' But, query—if he is now made a fit inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, and so destined for ever to live in a 'holy heaven, can he be unfit to live out his 'little hour,' in a world like this? And if the State Church can so far prevail as to transform one convicted of murder into 'a member of Christ,' &c., could it not also, being one with the State, have allowed him the so much smaller grace of living to the end of his breath in this world? A child of God, yet hanged

AS IN THE DAYS OF THE SAVIOR AS IN THE DATS OF THE SAVIOR, FROM THE BIBLE AND JORKPHES,

I Sexhibited at AMORY HALL, with descriptive lecture by Mr. and Mrs. MALONE RAYMOND, daily, at 3, and in the evening at 7 1-2. Admission, 25 cents. Children, under 10, and sekools, half price. Pamphlet and Map, six cents.

May 12 ISAAC H. SNOWDEN. Book, Newspaper, and Faney Job Printer, 37 CORNHILL, BOSTOS. MF All orders promptly attended to and heatly . My bane and antidote are both before me;

sent me these two messengers—one to destroy me body, and the other to save my soul? Bt it it one authority, that, namely, which is styled the Crown, that has sent both the one and the other?

is happy and successful. Objections are stated with the utmost fairness, and completely overturnfully and so conscientiously to our readers. The author is a person thoroughly fitted for the task of preparing such a demonstration, by the extent of his acquirements, the philosophical and penetrating character of his intellect, and the truly Christian state of his heart. It is easy to see that he was fired at the Cross, and when writing it, had his eye fixed on the bleeding incarnation of Love. He is a man far in advance of his age, yet truth lends him LOVE shall gain the ascendant in our warring world, and scatter heavenly blessings, in luxuriant, abundance, from heart to heart, and from shore to We shall quote the titles of the different chapters,

HYPOCRITES' CABIN

The orthodox papers are publishing an article headed, 'An infidel not a credible witness,' which exposes their blindness in a very ridiculous manner. The sum and substance of the story is, that reial for murder took place in the Criminal Court the work, and assure our readers that the stock is

From the New York Tribune.

He has not the good fortune enjoyed by his im mediate predecessor, of being very imperfectly known. His administation of our Indian Affairs in the French republicans were artfully put forwar

most recent instruments. The work and the work-man were nicely fitted to each other. Returning to this country in 1841, General Cass that these papers, while rejecting the testimony of witnesses because they cannot swear, prove themselves infidels, by requiring oaths contrary to the express command of Christ.

The thing to this country it 1941, General Cass soon after acquired the seat he has since filled in the U.S. Seate; and no man has since done more evil in our national councils, or done it with more glaringly selfish intent, than he has. Of the tries a shame and a disgrace to humanity, that ich canting hypocrites can find support enough to keep them in the editorial chair. Just look at fore he wrote his public letter in favor of annexa-tion, which rendered him Van Buren's most form-idable antagonist at Baltimore, four years ago, he wrote one as decidedly against annexation, and on the broadest grounds of general hostility. But this, of course, has never troubled him since he swal-

dizziness and costiveness; and The VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE, for indigestion,
Are medicines that need but a single trial to establish their value.

Office, recollect, is at the Corner of Cambridge and Temple streets.

Genteel Boarding House, Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Be knap-street, near Cambridge-street.

ISAAC CALDWELL'S

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that is date with Board and Lodging those who may fact him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits share. No pains will be spared to render it in erry way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms solicite.

NEW BOOKS. FOR SALE at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 21

POR SALE at the Anti-Slavery Depoints.
The Liberty Bell for 1848. A few capies remain.
Life of Wm. W. Brown, 2nd Edition, with additional matter and new engravings. Price, bound, 37
1-2 cts.—in paper covers, 25 cts.
Mr. Shackford's Appeal in regard to the War with Mexico—12 1-2 cts.
Position and Duties of the North, with regard to Slavery. By Andrew P. Peabody—5 cts.
Wm. W. Brown's Lecture before the Ladies' Anti Slavery Society in Salem—5 cts.
ix Months at Graefenberg. By Henry C. Wright \$1.00.

\$1,00.

\$1,00.

ick Crowninshield the Assassin, and Zachary Tajlor the Soldier; the Difference between them by
Henry C. Wright—3 etc. single, 25 etc. per dorra

VOL. REFU

Will you since the d the member have narro will exclude enlightened British Alli the Americ many slave ward the I would that faith of Phil er' in the G Merle, 'Str have had so in the Evan Now, sir, sible for ex he is exclud

circumstance warm symp and that the and encour christian in be increased very, and al train, should

from civil c Christian Er from your w professedly the holy pr tained such either to res or to distrib place in the the gold rin ready to parties say to is ready to sonly by circufrom realizing Sit thou un

fortune of t Britain, the ets? Would Evangelical that they in him their of Britain to h ness to repa by that wr

any of thos bly disting the anti-sla Marylande ware. Bu without cl

nant, that t board, sent the colonia ny, and att of slaves. were frust try to ratio to permit shores, un when she i same mom by an act of eipation; amade no of the negro, setts is old ity of her It is not fo